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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yaumati...	...Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19	7.58
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.36	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.02
Shumchun	...Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	...Dep.	7.21	8.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.06
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.28	8.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.15
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	8.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.42	8.26	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.46	8.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.33
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.56	5.51	6.46
Yaumati...	...Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03	6.58
Kowloon...	...Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11	7.06

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.22	5.29	7.10
Yaumati...	...Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38	7.19
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.51	7.31
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.05	7.44
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.09	7.48
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.20	7.58
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.36	10.07	11.22	12.52	3.15	6.24	8.02
Shumchun	...Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.30	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	...Dep.	8.12	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.40	6.09
Sheungshui	...Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.46	6.16
Fanling ...	...Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.51	6.20
Taipo Market	...Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	6.01	6.30
Taipo ...	...Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	6.05	6.34
Shatin ...	...Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	6.18	6.47
Yaumati...	...Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	6.30	6.59
Kowloon...	...Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.38	7.07

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STATIONS.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling	...Dep.	7.45	11.30	2.20	6.25
Shataukok	...Arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20

WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shataukok	...Dep.	6.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Fanling	...Arr.	7.25	11.10	2.00	5.55

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling	...Dep.	7.45	11.30	3.20	6.25
Shataukok	...Arr.	8.40	12.25	4.15	7.20

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shataukok	...Dep.	6.30	10.15	2.05	5.15
Fanling	...Arr.	7.25	11.10	3.00	6.10

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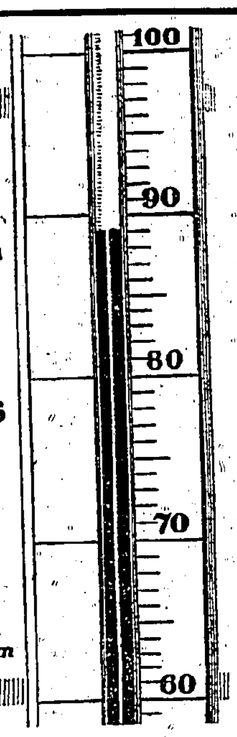

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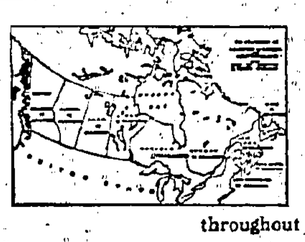

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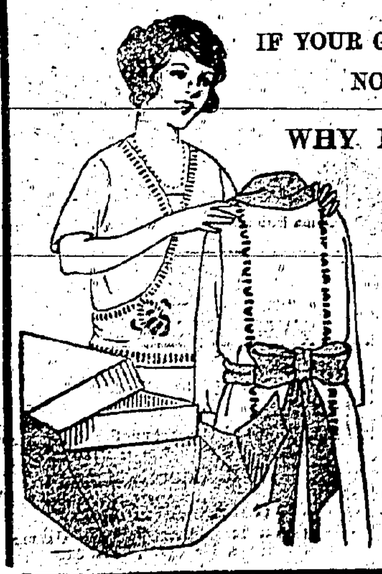

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

EIGHT THOUSAND FREEMASONS AT LUNCHEON.

HONGKONG LODGE AND MILLION POUNDS MEMORIAL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 11th.

JAPANESE PRINCE IN ENGLAND.

Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, the second son of the Emperor of Japan is the latest notability to arrive in England, and he was the guest of His Majesty King George at Buckingham Palace at luncheon this week. It is understood that the Prince is not to become an undergraduate at Oxford, as was expected, but will study under private tutors. I hear it said that he is likely to become popular because he is an ardent lover of athletics. He swims, rows, plays cricket and lawn tennis, and takes an interest in football.

THE U.S.A. AND EMIGRANTS.

The statement that the United States have at long last agreed to adopt the common-sense plan of inspecting British would-be emigrants at the ports from which they sail is welcomed by emigration authorities in London. It has always been a mystery why a great business-like nation like America allowed emigrants to shipped to their shores only to be turned back because of some medical test, or because the "quota" permitted to land from their country had been exhausted. The perfectly obvious course was to have the examination by the doctors before the emigrants sailed across the Atlantic, only to be turned back on some medical or legal ground that could have been decided equally well before they left home.

At the time of writing seven inspectors are on their way to England from New York, being the pioneers in the experiment of establishing stations at several ports in Great Britain to avoid the hardship which has hitherto been inflicted on emigrants at Ellis Island. After landing at Plymouth, where arrangements will be made to set up an inspection station, they will proceed to Southampton, Liverpool, Glasgow, and, of course, London. The idea is also to establish stations at Belfast and Queenstown to deal with Irish emigration.

THE LATEST PET.

Londoners have discovered a new pet in the tortoise. It is impossible to say why, but everyone seems to have bought a tortoise or is about to acquire one. They are for sale in the shops, and at Wembley, and hawkers arrive almost in procession with them at your door. The price ranges from a few shillings to several pounds for specimens of large size. The dealers say they are purchased as garden decorations; but it is not only the folk with gardens who are among the buyers. The flat dwellers have succumbed to the craze. The latter like to see the tortoise crawl about the carpet under the belief that the creature is satisfied if only it gets enough lettuce to eat.

FREEMASONS' WAR MEMORIAL.

Freemasons are arranging to have a great Festival at Olympia on 8th August next in connection with the Million Pound War Memorial effort, in which brethren throughout the world belonging to the English Constitution are participating. The movement to secure this sum was undertaken at the personal request of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, "to create a perpetual memorial of gratitude to the Great Architect of The Universe for the special blessings. He has been pleased to bestow upon us, both in everyday life and as Masons, whereby we can render fitting honour to the many brethren who fell during the War."

The Grand Master will preside at the Festival at Olympia, and some idea of the scale on which the gathering is being planned will be apparent when I state that accommodation is to be provided for eight thousand stewards to sit down to luncheon. I learn that 324 Lodges have qualified as "Hall Stone Lodges," a title denoting a minimum contribution of ten guineas each from the several members of a Lodge. The money will be devoted to the provision of a Home for the Mother Grand Lodge of the World in London, with an adequate Temple, and accommodation for the English Craft generally, especially those from the Provinces in this country and overseas.

Included in the list of Hall Stone Lodges as having already qualified for the distinction in name is the Hongkong and South China Lodge. Competitive designs have been invited from all parts of the world for the proposed buildings to be erected in Great Queen Street, London.

THEATRE RENTALS.

It is not surprising that at last there is a tendency to reduce theatre rentals in London. But it is not because of any goodness of heart of landlords, but because the summer season has been disastrous, and the supply of houses exceeds the demand. We have seen a succession of plays at some theatres in a very short period; and the public have wondered why the run has been short in each case. The reason is that those responsible have been afraid to nurse a production to success if it did not catch on with the public at once. They had not the courage to risk the waiting time necessary owing to the high rents of theatres.

It is well-known that some of the biggest theatrical successes have had to be nursed at first. But managers are timid when they are called upon to pay £600 and even £800 a week rent. A few houses are paying this figure, and will continue to do so, because the theatres in question have a vogue, or for some other good reason, but the time has gone or is going when £400 a week could be demanded for any small, old-fashioned theatre so long as it was somewhere in the West end. The fact that producers have held off this summer has had the effect of bringing the owners of theatres to a reasonable frame of mind.

THE MARKING OF BRITSH GOODS.

I have received a statement issued by the National Union of British Manufacturers which revives the question of the marking of goods with their place of origin. The union suggests that an Act of Parliament ought to be passed to make universal marking compulsory, and that British firms should stamp their names and add the name of the town in which the goods were made. In some respects this is an old story. The proposal has been made before now. It will be recalled that years ago as a result of an agitation of the same kind the legend "Made in Germany" was introduced, but it proved to be an advertisement rather than a deterrent.

It is questionable whether this kind of thing is practicable, even supposing that it was worth while. The question may be asked how a piece of cloth woven in Burnley from yarn spun at Oldham, bleached or dyed at some place in Lancashire, and bought by a London merchant who shipped it to China as his own "chop" would be marked. Would the maker of the cloth or the merchant be entitled to consider himself as the sole producer and stamp the material accordingly? I believe in practice everybody who wants to use a distinctive British trade mark does in fact use one now, and it is a waste of time and effort to apply compulsion to the others.

CONGRESS OF RADIOLOGY.

London has become the Mecca for international congresses of all kinds. The Congress of Radiology is meeting here now, with 500 delegates in attendance from all over the world. It is the first of a series which it is intended shall be held in different capitals every three years. As might be supposed the papers are highly technical, and are read in different languages. A Spanish visitor, greatly daring, got up and addressed the delegates in Esperanto.

The object of the Congress is the exchange of experiences and ideas. To the lay mind what strikes one as noteworthy in a special sense is the fact that all parts of the body can now be examined by X-rays without danger either to the patient or the radiologist, provided there is a qualified person in charge and proper apparatus is used. Exposures that formerly occupied half an hour are now done in a second. It is also claimed that the first trace of disease can be seen in the lungs and other organs by the latest methods before a doctor, however skilled, can make a diagnosis by the ordinary methods. "We can," an expert said, "measure the heart and detect an error in size up to a millimetre by the use of X-rays." Even the brain and the spinal cord are now subject to investigation thanks to the progress made in the science of radiology.

FAMOUS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

The death of Mr. E. F. Knight, the famous war correspondent, which took place at Putney at the age of 73, removes another link with an order of things that have passed away. He was one of the fast dwindling band of war correspondents of the Archibald Forbes type, a survivor of the day when a war correspondent had real opportunities, instead of being shepherded in motor cars at the base of modern armies. Born in Cumberland, he read for the Law, but tiring of the Temple began a life of adventure. With two chums, amateur sailors like himself, he sailed a schooner yacht along the coast of South America, and up the River Plate into the heart of Paraguay. The voyagers found themselves in the midst of a Revolution provoked by the ruthless Dictator Lopez, and half the male inhabitants of Paraguay slain.

This gave Knight material for his book "The Cruise of the Falcon"; and later he became a regular war correspondent, first for the *Times* and afterwards for the *Morning Post*. He had a very picturesque style of writing. In the South African War he lost his right arm through a Boer bullet at Belmont, but managed very well to the end of his days with one arm; in fact, he went through the Russo-Japanese War with Kuroki's army in 1904, and until a few years ago he used to sail a small yacht alone. The last time I met him was at Southampton a few years ago when he was sailing by himself along the South Coast, putting in here and there at ports *en route* as the fancy seized him.

(Continued on next Column).

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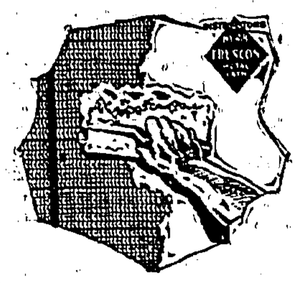

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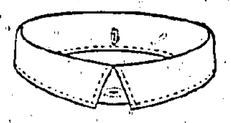

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MONEYLENDERS.

Some curious facts are being revealed in the course of the hearing of evidence before the Select Committee appointed by Parliament to inquire into moneylending under the chairmanship of Lord Darling. A number of the fraternity has appeared in the witness-box, and one would think from their evidence that they are a race of benefactors eager to help their fellow creatures at the greatest risk possible to themselves. The amusing thing about this is that *Truth* which has always been the sworn foe of moneylenders since the time that Mr. Labouchere founded the paper, publishes the record of the witnesses before the Committee every week; and the man who might be supposed from what he has told the Committee to be a real philanthropist is denounced as a rapacious bloodsucker, chapter and verse being given to support it.

A special point of public interest which has emerged is that moneylenders employ touts who mix in good society and get people to borrow from their principals. Sometimes a man will contract a loan although he is not really short of cash, and so gets entangled. But the most lucrative class of clients are the people who are on the verge of bankruptcy, who have good connections. Although the moneylenders knows the position he advances a loan on the assumption that the borrower's relatives will pay rather than face publicity. The assumption is usually correct.—H.B.

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JAPAN'S POLICY IN CHINA.

NOT WATCHING AND WAITING BUT WORKING.

There seems to be some doubt on this side of the world as to what attitude Japan will adopt in regard to the present situation in China, remarks a writer in the London *Morning Post*. But among those familiar with the Japanese mind on Far Eastern policy for the last quarter of a century there can be little room for speculation as to the intentions of that nation.

Japan has two policies in China: one of a comprehensive kind in co-operation with Occidental Powers for the maintenance of the so-called "Open Door" in that great continent; and another policy for herself and China in promotion of a Monroe Doctrine for Eastern Asia. The "Open Door" policy, which accords to all nations equal rights of residence, trade, and commerce in China, is more or less understood in the West, though it has been more nominally than actually realised, for Japan, owing to her greater proximity and her superior knowledge of the language, customs, and needs of her big neighbour, has been able to command the markets of China, especially in cotton, to a greater extent than any of her rivals; and even in India, last year, she sold ten million pounds more cotton yarn than England did. But of the pretentions and potentialities of Japan's Monroe Doctrine for Eastern Asia, the Occident knows much less; and yet it is just here that all the present trouble in China takes its rise.

THE CRUX OF THE PROBLEM.

To pursue her double policy in such a way as to retain the confidence of both China and the Powers is a task so difficult that only Japan would have the courage and the ability to undertake it. If a Monroe Doctrine for the Far East is ever to be consummated, Japan must sympathise with China's desire to abolish extra-territoriality and get rid of foreign domination, so as to assume national and economical autonomy. But just there lies the crux of the problem, for how can China accomplish this without getting rid of Japan at the same time? Japan, therefore, has to face the impossible task of freeing China from Occidental domination while insisting on Japanese domination. Japan is thus obliged to seek the decrease of Western influence and interest in China without abolition of the system of extra-territoriality, and this can be done only by securing her own ascendancy and achieving the hegemony of the Far East. Since China cannot extricate herself from the shackles of foreign control without the help of Japan, a large section of the official class in that country is tempted to take the bait offered by conceding hegemony to Japan.

It is not quite understood in the West that Japan's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine for Eastern Asia is not just the same as that of the United States for the New World; for, while America does not suggest that the Monroe Doctrine means the domination of the Americas, north and south, by the United States, though some people fear this as the ultimate outcome of such a policy, the Monroe Doctrine for Eastern Asia does mean the ascendancy of Japan in the Far East, for without that the doctrine could not be enforced.

SOURCE OF ORIENTAL UNREST.

The unrest now threatening to become acute in China is only a wave of what has been going on in Asia for some time as a result of the self-determination movement created by the late European war. China feels that the Allies, in setting free the countries of Europe, should have given freedom to her too. It is not true that Japan has been either silent or inactive in regard to this question, or toward the present situation in China. She has joined with the other Powers in sending notes of warning to the Chinese authorities to protect the lives of foreigners there, and has despatched warships to various Chinese ports to support the warning. But Japan usually gets liberally paid for all her nationals killed in China, none of whom are regarded as of much importance, and, in comparison, Western nations thus suffer more and have to fear more. But when Chinese get killed by Japanese and demand redress, it is quite another question. This aspect of the case is not sufficiently understood by those among us who are wondering why China is undergoing such upheaval.

As the largest foreign concessions in China are under Japan, the fear of Japan is naturally greatest, and other nationals are endangered in proportion, as they are believed to connive at Japan's policy. At any rate, when trouble arises in China it is in accord with Japan's policy that she should have most to do with settling it. She has the largest and finest army in the world, and the world's third largest navy, and is always ready to face and deal with any situation that may arise.

SOVIET EMISSARIES.

ARRIVED IN SHANGHAI TO SPREAD DISCONTENT.

The *N.-C. Daily News* of Saturday, August 1st, states:

On Thursday evening the Bolshevik, Lepse, Chairman of the Labour Union of Metal Workers, Smorgins, Vaskroff and one other arrived in Shanghai from Peking. They came originally from Moscow. As they are a delegation of the so-called Professional Union, they will without doubt continue to issue the usual Communistic speeches and literature. As a matter of fact, Lepse, before he had been in Shanghai half an hour, handed out a declaration in which he stated that all Russia (!) watched with interest the efforts of Chinese workmen.

He further stated that the workers of Britain, France and half-a-dozen other nations had sent delegates to Moscow to learn true Sovietism. China would at all times, continued the Bolshevik delegate, find in Russia a sympathetic friend.

It is particularly interesting to note this, for in the issue of *Russia* of the same date as the interview, it is noted that the Soviet Consul-General in Harbin has returned to his post from Moscow with further proposals for strengthening their hold on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

THE HUNDRED MEMORIALISTS.

As on Thursday the general condition of the strike situation yesterday may be summed up in a word—there was no change.

The godowns and waterfront showed no great difference, coolies and lighter men—those at work—continued numerically at the same strength. About a dozen ships arrived in port, while about 10 left for European and coastwise cities.

A memorial service in commemoration of the Chinese who was shot on May 15th in the Nagai Wata Kaisha Mill, was observed yesterday, and was attended by 100 persons representative of various organisations. Most of those present carried miniature flags which bore anti-foreign phrases, while at the conclusion of the gathering the 100 shouted:—

1. Overthrow modern imperialism.
2. Abrogate all "unequal treaties."
3. Restore all foreign settlements to China.
4. Sever all economic relations (Japanese and British).
5. Let the millions of China have but one heart—who would prevent?"
6. Persevere to the bitter end (the bitterer the better).

A BELATED AUDIT.

A small minority of the General Union of Labour, Commerce and Education held a meeting yesterday at noon, when it was decided to engage an auditor to audit the amounts of strike pay issued by the Union—and to telegraph throughout the nation the fact that the Union had been unsealed.

The Shanghai Provident Safety Preservation Society also appears to have made plans for future expenditure of strike funds—that is, should any be forthcoming—for they have asked for the services of two professional auditors to serve gratis, and have appointed 11 representatives to distribute strike pay.

In this connection official advices corroborate the rumour that Peking sent $100,000 to Shanghai to be distributed among strikers—half by the Chamber of Commerce and half by the General Union of Labour, Commerce and Education.

Diplomatists probably have notified their Governments that the Chinese Government has thus taken up an official stand against the commercial representatives of countries with whom they are not at war.

GOVERNOR PRAISES GEN. SHING.

In a telegram to Peking, Mr. Cheng Chien, Civil Governor of Kiangsu, highly praises Gen. Shing Shi-lien, Commander-in-Chief of the Martial Law Forces, for his prompt action in suppressing the Seamen's Union, the Associated Organizations and the Foreigners' Employees' Union, and says that his action was deserving of the highest commendation. Needless to say the said Unions were re-opened just as quickly.

Up till yesterday afternoon the Foreigners' Employers' Union was still closed, although strenuous efforts are being made to bring pressure on Gen. Shing at once to order the removal of the seals from its doors. The union has a membership of 1,200 men and women, mostly houseboys, cooks and coolies, and its offices are in Kungho Road, Chapei. While Gen. Shing is still of the opinion that the union is an illegal one, those in close touch with him admit that there are good chances that he will re-open the place again soon.

The General Labour Union has addressed a most insolent letter to the General, "demanding" that the Foreigners' Employees' Union should be re-opened forthwith and that the men who are being detained should be released. The Labour Union undertakes to guarantee that the members will behave themselves and says that if there is any trouble they (the Labour Union) will assume responsibility. It is time Gen. Shing took steps to close up this place.

Shanghai is not the only place where the Fengtien authorities have taken firm action to suppress illegal organizations, for reports from Tientsin and Tsinanfu state that the Tupans of those provinces have closed down the Students' Union and other organizations.

SHANGHAI "HOTHEADS."

READY TO CONTINUE "STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISTS."

An *Asiatic News Service* message from Shanghai, dated July 30th, states that on July 28th, the military authorities opened the Joint Committee of Stuents, Workers and Merchants which was closed for the statement about actions of "Northern militarist influenced by British Imperialism." Prior to that the authorities demanded that the committee should despatch a circular telegram to all organisations in China taking back this statement about Marshal Chang Tso Lin and also apologising before the authorities.

The committee categorically refused to tender an apology and said that it preferred to remain closed, than publish any statement justifying Chang Tso Lin. It refused also to publish a notice that the words were used by mistake. After a lengthy discussion it was decided that leaders of the committee would declare that they did not participate in publishing this document.

After that, the committee was unsealed and at once issued the following proclamation to the people: "The Joint Committee was founded immediately after the events of May 30th at Shanghai, comprising representatives of the Trade Unions Council, All-Chinese Students Union, and Shanghai Students Union. Soon after that the Committee became a representative of the Shanghai population in a struggle against Imperialism. The activity of the committee is known to the Chinese people. At present when negotiations about the Shanghai events are still delayed in Peking and when it is necessary to support strikers and insist on satisfaction of all national demands, at such a moment the authorities closed the committee and stopped its activity.

This was a heavy blow to the national movement, but thanks to the support of the Chinese people the committee now is again open and ready to continue the struggle against imperialists in spite of all obstacles. Our aim is to support the strikers' movement and to boycott British and Japanese goods, bringing about economical isolation of England and Japan. In this respect we are supported by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and we are sure of our victory since the situation in England and Japan is becoming considerably worse for imperialists in connection with strike movements spreading in these two countries.

On the other hand the policy of the Powers in China lacks co-ordination and antagonism is growing between different groups. In view of this we hope to gather our forces and to realise our national aspirations. We appeal to the people of China to support us and to continue the struggle against imperialists in order to free our country from oppressors.

The committee is raising funds for the support of the strikers and has decided to request the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to carry a recent resolution that every member of the Chamber should give $200, and that the "Tobacco Factory" must pay a sum of $50,000. The committee has received from Canton $10,000 sent by General Hsu Chung-Chi.

EMPIRE TRADE.

NEW "SELF-SUPPORTING LEAGUE."

A meeting was held on July 7 in the Hotel Cecil, Strand, for the formation of The Self-Supporting League," the object of which is to promote trade within the Empire.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe, who presided, stated that the League would undertake the task of leading the consumers to demand Empire products, and would assist the producers in meeting those demands, and at reasonable prices. The League's headquarters were in London, and branches would be formed in the Dominions and Colonies, while district committees would be established in the United Kingdom.

Mr. St. Clare Grondona (Australia) stated that the value of the import trade of the United Kingdom with the Dominions in 1924 was £338,000,000, in return for which the Dominions took exports of the value of £359,000,000. Let them contrast that state of things with the trade with foreign countries. The United Kingdom purchased £891,000,000 worth of foreign goods, and took in exchange goods of the value of £576,000,000, leaving an adverse trade balance of £314,000,000. Last year Australia took goods from this country to the value of £66,000,000, whereas Great Britain only purchased produce from them to the extent of £16,000,000.

Major T. E. Pooley (Canada) said that they needed a lead from England before they could bring about a demand in Canada for British products. Leagues of the kind proposed should be formed throughout the Empire. They had already leagues in Canada which were quite ready to fall in line with this movement. In the last fifteen years Great Britain had spent in Canada $223,000,000, while they in Canada had spent the money in the United States. They had got to stop that.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

Admiral Mark Kerr (acting Chairman of the Committee) said that the league wanted wholesalers and importers to send to their headquarters a list of the Empire goods that they supplied and imported, so as to help their educational propaganda.

TRADE SLUMP REMEDY.

F.B.I. URGES 20 PER CENT. BUDGET CUT.

The grand council of the Federation of British Industries have appointed a strong committee to consider an important report from the economic staff on some of the factors which have produced the present trade position.

Some of the conclusions are:—

The present trade position gives every appearance of becoming permanent. British trade, after improving for some years, has been checked, and during the past few months has been actually going back, and is doing so at a time when the general conditions of the world are favourable to improvement.

Heavy taxation has depleted the fund of savings available for industrial and foreign investment, and diverted such savings to gilt-edged rather than industrial securities.

Post-war monetary policy, by increasing the exchange value of the £, has forced up the price of British goods relatively to world prices, and thus stimulated home and import trade and checked export trade.

During the last eighteen months a deliberate policy of restriction has practically involved an embargo on foreign investments of an industrial nature.

Will political and general considerations permit the Government to make a reduction, not of a few millions, but of 15 to 20 per cent. in national expenditure and taxation? Can local authorities reduce the rates by the same percentage? Is it possible without imperilling the stability of our newly regained gold standard (a) to provide more money for trade? (b) To allow foreign investment to be resumed? Is it possible to employ such funds as are available for lending abroad primarily in the direction which will create the most immediate and effective demand for British goods?

If these questions cannot be answered in the affirmative it is obvious that the balance as beween export and import trade has been permanently altered, and, while we may reasonably hope for a substantial export trade, sufficient probably to pay for essential imports, we cannot expect it to give us active trade and full employment as in the immediate pre-war period.

MONOMARKS.

NEW METHOD TO IDENTIFY LOST PROPERTY.

It is claimed for a new invention the "Monomark" that it will be of considerable service to private individuals and to the commerce of Great Britain. A company has been formed to popularise it, British Monomarks, Ltd., 19, Abingdon-street, Westminster, London, S.W.; and Sir Sydney M. Skinner, of Messrs. John Barker and Co., Ltd., is its chairman.

For 5s. a year, if you are a private individual (and at higher rates for commercial purposes), the company will give you a Monomark made up of a combination of letters of the alphabet and numerals which will be the only mark of its kind in the world. Prefixed to it will be the letters "B.M." meaning British Monomark, or "B.C.M." British Commercial Monomark.

If the allotted symbol is XYZ, then B.M./XYZ is an address which must find you. Lost articles in this way, through the clearing house of the British Monomark premises, will reach their owners. The Monomark can be used as a postal address.

If marked on articles of commerce it will enable retailers to get into direct touch with manufacturers or merchants, and will enable a customer to know where he may obtain an article which bears no name and address.

Mr. William Morris, the inventor of the system, states that there are 25 million different combinations available as monomarks for Great Britain alone.

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NEW DISTINGUISHING SIGN OF ROYAL VEHICLE.

Londoners have been puzzled recently by the appearance at night in the West End of a large motor-car with a powerful blue light on the front of the canopy over the driver's seat. Wherever this car appears, and at whatever hour at night, it is given a free passage, other traffic being held up to allow it to pass.

It is one of two cars used by the King and Queen, and the blue light has solved a problem that puzzled the police authorities for some time.

When the King and Queen were returning from a function at night their car was often held up in the traffic. So the blue light has been fixed to two of the cars.

Cars used by the King and Queen do not carry a number.

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PAN-PACIFIC CONFERENCE IN HONOLULU.

THE CHINESE DELEGATION.

START OF AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Hin Wong, a journalist and one of the 19 Chinese delegates to the Pan-Pacific Conference recently held in Honolulu, arrived in Hongkong on August 8th. Miss Yau Tsit Law, general secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in Canton, another delegate especially chosen to represent South China, was to have left Honolulu for home on July 31st.

The conference organised by the Institute of Pacific Relations, was an unofficial and non-political international gathering at which nine countries of the Pacific were represented by member groups as follows: Australia 6; Canada 6; China 12; U.S.A. 28; Japan 19; Korea 6; Philippines 3; New Zealand 11; Hawaii 16. There were also four European delegates including Lord Radstock and Major Frank Young who saw service in Hongkong about 40 years ago. Active members and associate members included, the attendance at the conference totalled 150.

The Chinese group was composed of 12 regular and two associate members: S. N. Au-Young, co-director of Bureau of Economic Information for China, Shanghai; Dr. L. N. Chang, attorney and counsellor-at-law, Hankow; Dr. Ta Chen, professor of sociology, Tsing Hua College, Peking; L. T. Chen, secretary, city division, of the National Committee, Y.M.C.A., Shanghai; T. Z. Koo, secretary World's Christian Student Federation, Geneva, Switzerland; Miss Yau Tsit Law, general secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in Canton; Professor S. C. Lee of the University of Hawaii at Honolulu; K. F. Lum, secretary of Chinese work, Y.M.C.A., Honolulu; Miss C. N. Wang, dean of Tsung-hua School, Soochow; S. T. Wen, recently commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Nanking and Shanghai, James Y. C. Yen, general director of the National Association for Mass Education Movement; and Hin Wong, a journalist of Canton and Hongkong. The associate members were Mrs. S. C. Lee, formerly a student of True Light Seminary in Canton; and William K. Luke, a business man, of Shanghai. Mr. Au-Young, whose home is at Hongkong, was a student of Queen's College, Hongkong, before he went to America to study. Upon his return he entered the Chinese Government service and has been stationed at Peking and Shanghai. Professor and Mrs. Lee and Mr. Luke are also Cantonese but are now engaged in Honolulu.

These Chinese representatives were chosen by a committee headed by Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China, and comprising about 50 members, including ex-Premier Tang Shao-yi and other well-known Chinese. The Peking Government and several leading organizations and citizens in China contributed towards the financial support of the committee.

The conference, during its two weeks' session was divided into four distinct departments (1) General meetings of members at which topics were brought up for discussion by any one interested; (2) Round-table discussions, by small groups of members; (3) Public addresses on subjects of general interest by experts; and (4) Lectures for the benefit of residents in Honolulu.

Naturally with cable and wireless bringing daily to Honolulu news of the disturbances in China events here were uppermost in many minds.

The most extensively discussed subject, however, was perhaps the operation of the United States Immigration Act of 1924.

Following this in point of interest was the question of foreign concessions or privileges in China. The Chinese group again and again—in speeches, in discussions, in papers—presented to the Institute the desire of China for a rectification of certain international relationships. For example they asked on behalf of China for tariff autonomy, for an abrogation of extra-territoriality and for the same treatment for Chinese resident in other Pacific countries as China gives under treaty or concession, to foreigners resident in China.

American news agencies sent daily reports of the conference to the U.S.A. and there were also several special correspondents in Honolulu attending the session.

(Continued on next Column).

THE BOOMERANG.

WHAT CHINA LOSES BY THE DEADLOCK.

Writing as one whose personal friendship with the Chinese has been established in a close business intercourse spread over a period of 19 years, says a writer in the *N.-C. Daily News*, and whose liking and respect for many Chinese friends cannot be killed by the present midsummer madness of a very small proportion of the Chinese nation. I should like to point out publicly—as I have already done privately—the incalculable harm that the present strike is causing to the Chinese nation in general and the local traders in particular; this in a manner that, I firmly believe, they have not foreseen and do not now realize.

We all know and fully realize what we are losing to-day, in overhead charges, loss of profits, etc., but do the cotton mills—not employers only, but employees and shareholders—see what has been lost over and above these items? Between June 1st and July 20th many orders for cotton yarn were placed in Japan by outport dealers, mainly Tientsin, Tsingtao and Hankow. This means a double-edged loss to the Chinese nation and to Shanghai—to the latter, loss of local trade and employment and also to the former a definite loss of capital in payment for these goods, which would otherwise have remained in the country, and would have gone mainly into the pockets of mill employees, cotton growers, etc.

That trade, and that money *will never come back*. It is like a fire loss; a definite loss of capital, labour and trade to China.

HOW JAPAN HAS PROFITED.

I give figures below of the exports from Japan to China during the period of June 1st and July 20th, 1924 and 1925, for comparison. It is true that the counts of the yarn made in Japan may be different from the local product, but the fact remains that it is obviously being taken as a substitute.

EXPORTS FROM JAPAN TO CHINA.

	1/6/24-20/7/24 bales.	1/6/25-20/7/25 bales.
Shanghai	4,280	3,180
Tientsin	2,400	9,400
Tsingtao	2,140	4,780
Newchwang	860	670
Dairen	1,370	1,080
Hankow	340	4,170
Antung	430	670
Other China ports	3,850	6,510
Total	15,870	30,460

This is the boomerang which the agitators have thrown at the foreigners and which is coming back to hit the mill-owners, shareholders, employees, cotton growers and many others. Instead of the outports paying *you* for yarn produced in Shanghai by Chinese labour, they are paying that money to another country.

JAPANESE SILK GAINS.

A similar story can be told of cotton piece goods—stock in Japan almost cleared out by the demand from China outports! Likewise the Japan silk trade has increased by 30 per cent. during the strikes! These are the things we can see—what of the things we do not see? Doubtless one could examine almost every one of the bulk trades and find similar examples.

A definite attempt is now being made to put the Institute of Pacific Relations on a permanent basis. In closing the gathering at Honolulu, the chairman, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, remarked: "The Institute is but a beginning. We have started an experiment, which will be continued throughout the years by the continuation of the efforts of this Institute. Much research work by authorities must be carried on, before definite conclusions are reached but at least, we have set up the spirit of the Institute, the spirit of justice and a square deal. I feel that there are six outstanding features of this Institute. First, through the report on the mass education movement in China, millions of foreigners will learn of China's attempt to educate her masses. Second, a new spirit of nationalism has been fostered, and from the new vigorous attitude of China, we have learned much. Again, we have established a better basis for understanding of our mutual problems, which will aid in our solution of this transfer of races across the Pacific. Fourth, we have learned that we need adequate channels of publicity in order to understand what is going on in the various countries and the significance of each movement. Again, we see the growth of racial consciousness. And lastly, we have found that there is a place for religion in the study of such problems as we have had here for our consideration."

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For Price Apply to
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong.

S.S. "CLARA JEBSEN."

HELD UP AT CANTON.

A Chinese correspondent informs us that on July 28th, the s.s. *Clara Jebsen*, which had been chartered by the Kien Sang Co. from Messrs. Chau Yue Ting, arrived at Canton empty with the object of loading up with cargo for Bangkok, from which place she was to return with goods for Canton.

Despite the fact that permission for these things had been granted by the Canton Commercial Bureau, the master and crew were prevented by the "Labour Army" from either loading or sailing, and the vessel is still at Canton, costing her owners $400 per day. It is stated that $10,000 is the sum demanded from the Kien Sang Company before the vessel will be allowed to leave Canton with her cargo.

LOCAL SPORT.

BASEBALL GAMES POSTPONED.

There were two League matches down for decision at Happy Valley on Saturday—Japanese v. Indians and Baseball Club v. the Volunteers—but both had to be postponed owing to the rain which had rendered the ground quite unfit for play.

For the same reason, yesterday's League baseball match between the Filipino Club and South China, also had to be postponed.

LOCAL BANKS.

NOTES, SPECIE, AND SECURITIES.

Following are returns of the average amount of banknotes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended July 31st, 1925, as certified by the managers of the respective banks:—

Banks.	*Average Amount.* $	*Specie in Reserve.* $
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	12,984,850	5,780,000*
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	43,295,967	29,900,000†
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,428,004	550,000§
Total	57,708,830	36,230,000

*—Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £1,047,100.
†—Securities with the Crown Agents and Straits Government £3,091,000.
§—Securities with the Crown Agents £130,000.

The following statement of the securities lodged with the Crown Agents by the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., against their notes in circulation, is published for general information:—

Security.	*Amount.*	*Latest Market Price.*
5½ per cent. Treasury Bonds repayable at 100 in 1930	£130,000	101½-102

PACKING CHINA.

Line your packing case with a good layer of straw, sprinkle it well with water before putting in each article filled and wrapped in soft paper and wound round with straw, and put a good layer of well-sprinkled, straw between each layer of glass or china.

The water makes the straw expand so that each article is firmly wedged in place.

For special treasures small cardboard or wooden boxes may be provided, into which they are tightly packed before being embedded in water-sprinkled straw.

H.M.S. "HERMES."

ARRIVED OUTSIDE THE PORT YESTERDAY.

H.M.S. *Hermes*, which arrived here yesterday, did not come into the harbour, owing to the bad weather outside.

On enquiry at the Commodore's office last night, it was learnt that the *Hermes* was lying outside and would come to the naval anchorage this morning.

H.M.S. *Hermes*, which generally carries 35 aeroplanes ready for service, is a new addition to the China Squadron.

SUN STREET FIRE.

THREE-STOREYED HOUSE TOTALLY DESTROYED.

CHINESE YOUTH PERISHES.

At midnight on Saturday a fire broke out in Sun Street, off Queen's Road East, Wanchai, resulting in the total destruction of one of the houses. When a *Daily Press* representative visited the scene yesterday it was found that No. 4, Sun Street had been completely gutted only the charred walls and a few beams remaining standing. It was a three-storeyed house, the bottom and second floors being used by rattan workers, and the top floor occupied by two Indians.

There were a large number of persons living in the house, but fortunately the alarm was given in time and the inhabitants rushed out. It was reported yesterday morning that all the dwellers escaped; but last night the charred remains of a Chinese *fokí*, named Wong Fat Yan, aged 18 years, was found in the ruins.

The cause of the outbreak has not yet been ascertained, but it is surmised that the fire began on the ground floor.

The Central Fire Brigade were called at 12.13 a.m. yesterday, and were on the scene in less than three minutes. A few minutes later the Wanchai and Kennedy Town Brigades arrived, and worked under the supervision of Mr. Brooks, the Superintendent.

A little difficulty was experienced in getting the apparatus to the spot owing to the fact that the approach to the street is by a narrow alley way. When the Brigades arrived the whole building was ablaze, but the fire was extinguished in about half an hour. The two adjacent houses were only slightly damaged.

ANOTHER POLICE RAID.

YAUMATI AREA COMBED OUT.

The police, assisted by the military, carried out another raid on suspected idlers last Saturday morning in the Yaumati area.

The locality combed out was that district enclosed by Pitt Street, Hamilton Street, and Portland Street, Yaumati.

A cordon was thrown around the area of the search by the 5/2nd Punjabis, and a house-to-house search was carried out by the police under the command of the Captain-Superintendent of Police (Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E.), the Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence (Mr. L. H. V. Booth) and the Assistant Superintendent of Police for Kowloon (Mr W. R. Scott).

About thirty persons were taken into custody for their cases to be investigated.

THE MYSTERY OF THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

WHO IS NOW RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE SITUATION?.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO "EX-COMMUNICATE" THE REV. A. BAXTER.

[By a Correspondent.]

I am informed by one who is in a position to know, and whose information I consider reliable, that the Trustees of the Canton Christian College have cabled from America to the President requesting that the Staff of the College should refrain from taking part in anything connected with the political situation at Canton.

Such an instruction is certainly a step in the right direction, but there are still many things to clear up in connection with the extraordinary action of certain members of the staff of this institution, and I venture to suggest to the Trustees that a full investigation should be made and proper precautions taken so that, in future at any rate, no active encouragement should be given to those who openly profess the Bolshevik creed.

THE TRUSTEES.

Among the names of the Trustees I find that of Dr. C. K. Edmunds who was for many years President of the College. He is now Vice-President of one of the American Universities—I believe John Hopkins University. Dr. Edmunds was well-known in Hongkong and it is practically certain that if he had been at the College in June, 1925, nothing like the now famous, or infamous, manifesto would have been issued. Perhaps Dr. Edmunds might give his opinion of the *ex-parte* statement which has done such harm.

F. H. Hawkins, of the London Missionary Society, is also on the Board of Trustees and I think, in the interests of that Society, which are likely to be jeopardised if some action is not taken, that Mr. Hawkins should explain the attitude of the Trustees generally towards the 17 members of the staff of the College who are reported to have signed the manifesto.

In the official publication of the Canton Christian College (Bulletin 37, Catalogue with announcements for 1925). Douglas Jenkins, Esq., United States Consul-General, Canton, appears as "Representative of Regents of the University of the State of New York." In some way the Canton Christian College is connected with, or obtains authority to grant degrees from, the University of the State of New York. It would clear the air if Mr. Jenkins would issue an official statement on the recent conduct of those members of the College who have so outraged all foreign residents in South China.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the College, as readers are aware, is James McClure Henry, D.D. Dr. Henry was a missionary attached to the American Presbyterian (U.S.A.) Mission, Canton, from 1909-19; Executive Secretary, Canton Christian College, 1919-24; Vice-President, 1922-24; President, 1924 onwards. All I need say is that Dr. Henry's long residence in Canton should have provided him with sufficient knowledge of local conditions to have restrained him from giving active support to "Comrade" Beredino and his friends.

REV. A. BAXTER'S POSITION.

The latest mystery is the action of some of those connected with the College towards the Vice-President, the Rev. Alexander Baxter. Mr. Baxter is a graduate of the Hackney Theological College (University of London) but does not appear to have graduated in the University of London. It is not clear what the status of the Hackney Theological College really is, nor is its relationship to the University of London obvious—it certainly is not a College incorporated in the University of London. However, Mr. Baxter seems to have come out to Canton in 1907 as a Missionary of the London Missionary Society and in 1916 he was appointed as the representative of that Society at the Canton Christian College. He became Vice-President in 1924. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the facts showing that the L.M.S. were the pioneers of missionary work in South China. As far as I can understand that Society has never interfered in Chinese politics.

Now Mr. Baxter was more or less connected with the publication of the "famous" manifesto issued after the Shameen affair. Subsequently he signed a declaration in Hongkong which was witnessed by certain officials of this Colony and published in the local press. The general opinion was that Mr. Baxter had been foolish enough to associate himself with the original manifesto and, on reflection, had seen the error of his ways. He, therefore, did the only thing possible—owned up that he had been guilty of an error of judgment.

FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION?

That seems to have brought down upon his head the wrath of some of the "die hards" of the C.C.C. and I am informed that a pamphlet attacking Mr. Baxter has been issued. I should like to see a copy of the document. Possibly the Trustees and the Regents of the College in New York have received one or the Council of the London Missionary Society. There is little doubt that a movement is on foot to "ex-communicate" Mr. Baxter and it would be interesting to study the clauses of the indictment.

LIU CHUNG HOI.

It is as well to remind readers that Chinese masters and students of the Canton Christian College took a prominent part in the anti-foreign demonstration which was the direct cause of the tragedy at Shameen. The notorious Chinese labour leader, Liu Chung Hoi, sent his children to the College for education. If there is one person in Canton to-day who has brought more strife, sorrow and anarchy to that unhappy city than another it is Liu Chung Hoi. His association with the C.C.C. is significant.

The time has come for an official statement to be issued by the Board of Trustees of this College. Severe measures of discipline are demanded. Why should an educational institution, with Trustees in New York, openly support and encourage those who have instigated the strike in Hongkong? Why has the Representative of the Trustees in Canton issued no reproof? What have the American subscribers to the endowments of the College to say to this meddling with Chinese politics?

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The responsibility of those connected with the College is great. The latest story is that Dr. Henry has handed the institution, lock, stock and barrel over to the communists of Canton. There is so much mystery about the movements of the staff of the College, however, that I cannot confirm this statement.

We ought to be informed who is responsible for the Canton Christian College to-day; and if it is being used as a headquarters for the Bolsheviks of Canton subscribers should be immediately apprised.

CHINESE MERCHANTS.

LETTER FROM THE HON. MR. P. H. HOLYOAK.

The monthly meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday, when about fifty members attended. Mr. Li Yau Chuen presided.

Several anonymous letters denouncing the strikers had been received from various persons and were read to the members.

The Chairman also announced that a telegram had been sent from the Chamber to the various customs brokers in Haiphong asking them to ship the cargoes intended for Hongkong by all available steamers.

A MEMBER DETAINED.

Correspondence was read relative to the recent detention by the Police of a member of the Chamber.

It appears that Mr. U Lok Kwan, chief manager of the Pacific Company of 74, Queen's Road Central, who is a member of the Chamber, was detained by the Police on his arrival from Macao on July 31st. He was subsequently released upon satisfying the police that he was a *bona-fide* merchant. In his statement to the Chamber, he said he had to leave two cheques with the police. The Chamber on applying to the police was informed that the two cheques had been returned to him.

TRIBUTE TO MR. CHAU SIU KI.

The following letter from the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, President of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, addressed to the President of the Chinese Chamber was then read:

"On behalf of the Committee and members of this Chamber I wish to convey to you the sincere sympathy which we feel towards your Chamber in the loss which you and the whole Colony have sustained in the death of Mr. Chau Siu Ki, and so many other residents in the terrible disaster which occurred at Po Hing Fong. Will you please convey our condolences to your members, and inform them that a record of our sense of loss and our profound sympathy was made at a meeting of our Chamber on the afternoon of the disaster."

Mr. Holyoak added:—"Additionally I have lost a valued personal friend of very many years' standing."

QUESTION OF FINANCES.

In a further report, which has reached us through a Chinese source, of last Saturday's meeting, it is stated that Mr. Li Yau Chuen, the Chairman, announced that the native bankers had so far only received half of the loan of $6,000,000 which the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank promised jointly to lend to them with the Government's approval. The native banks who obtained the loan were bound by contract to use this $3,000,000 for the purpose of paying depositors, and until this was done to utilise none of the money for the purpose of financing business.

"In the joint meeting with the General Chamber of Commerce," said the Chairman, "I was told by the representatives of the two Banks that the other half of the loan (3 million dollars), might be administered, if desired, for financing business, should the Government approve it."

The Chairman further announced that with reference to last Thursday's joint meeting, the Chinese Chamber has asked the managers of the two British banks to let their clients overdraw as usual as far as the clients have security deposited with them.

Mr. Barlow of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had answered that he would be pleased to consider this matter if the Chinese clients would call on him personally.

The other subject brought up at Thursday's joint meeting was a statement that the Chinese Chamber had asked the British banks to accept loans on securities of property and shares at lower rates of interest and higher valuation. It was decided to hold a meeting of Merchants and Workers in the Chinese Chamber next Saturday at 2 p.m.

If the attendance is too crowded, the meeting will take place at the Nam Tong Restaurant.

Before the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. J. M. Wong, the Vice-Chairman, announced that a reply had been received by the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall from the Hon. Sir Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary, conveying the thanks of His Excellency the Governor for the copy of the resolution, passed at the meeting of July 29th expressing the Chinese merchants' antagonism to the strike.

The meeting closed at 4 p.m.

THE DIMINISHING DOLLAR.

THE STRIKE'S EFFECT ON FOOD PRICES.

CAN THE COST OF LIVING BE REDUCED?

[BY A CORRESPONDENT.]

We have accepted so much inconvenience as inevitable during the last few weeks that we have not been been bothered greatly by the rise in prices which has taken place. Dollars are more difficult to obtain than ever, but, by an irony of fate, they now disappear more rapidly than at any time in the memory of the "oldest resident." Households are in a chaotic state because of the strike; we just pay for what we must have and say to ourselves "It will be all right when we get back to normal." I do not wish to be accused of pessimism but what prospect is there of "getting back to normal" in the matter of prices."

I have obtained a few figures from a reliable source, which will perhaps be of interest to be Food Controller and your readers.

The chief item in the dietary of the Chinese is rice. Since the beginning of the strike the price of rice sold in many shops has gone up about fifteen per cent., for no very obvious reason.

Roughly, speaking all Europeans and Chinese are paying to-day twice as much for their meat and vegetables as compared with prices before the strike. The Chinese are now paying eighty cents a catty for beef and a dollar a catty for pork. The price paid by Europeans in the market for beef is now sixty cents a pound.

The fluctuation in the price of chicken has been noticeable, but generally speaking the cost has doubled.

Fresh eggs have soared from about thirty-two cents a dozen to prices varying from seventy-five cents to a dollar a dozen.

Firewood has doubled in price.

So the story of the "diminishing dollar" might be extended with regard to many other commodities sold in the local market. Admittedly the rise in prices applies only to perishable goods, and the excuse is that vegetables, etc., are not coming down from Canton, but I am not convinced that there has been no "profiteering" on the part of the Chinese retailers in the market. The charges for milk, dry goods, electricity and many other items in the family budget, as we must gratefully acknowledge have not been increased but on the other hand it must be remembered that while poor people possibly do without those items in times of stress, everyone must have food.

Restlessness amongst the working classes is always caused, by an increase in the price of food and sooner or later comes the inevitable demand for some sort of compensation. The blunt fact is that we cannot afford, in this Colony, at the present time any increase in the cost of living. Whether it will be possible for the Government to intervene between the consumer and the purveyor of food I do not know; but it is little use to talk about the law of supply and demand and the economic theories of fifty years ago. In Hongkong we have the Poultry Guild and possibly "rings" such as Adam Smith and his generation did not consider.

What we must realise is that during the strike the price of food in Hongkong has increased and that, upon an average, there is less money for purchasing food. This is bound to complicate the labour problem in future, and if we want "to carry on" satisfactorily no effort must be spared to bring prices down. Many Europeans, no doubt, will radically change their ideas regarding "luxuries" and "necessities," but as we are a trading community" there is the Chinese population to consider, and if costs remain as they are—and once they go up experience has taught they are very slow to come down again—demands for increased wages will be inevitable before many months have passed.

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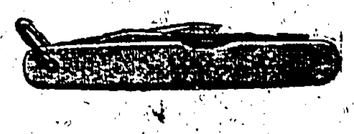
LADIES' PEARL HANDLE PEN KNIFE, Two Blades and Nickel Silver Ends $2.25.

IVORY HANDLE PEN KNIFE, Two New Process Stainless Steel Blades and Name Plate $4.00.



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NAIL SCISSORS Straight and Bent $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 $3.50 and $5.00.

MANICURE SCISSORS $4.00 Per Pair.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF LEE SHEW ALIAS LEE SHUI SHEK ALIAS LEE SIU MING ALIAS LEE CHAM MING ALIAS LEE SHIU NIN TONG, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 No. 2 of 1897 made An Order limiting the Time for Sending in Claims to or Against the above Estate to the 7TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1925.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby Required to Send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above Date.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1925.

DEACONS,
Proctors and Executors,
1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.
2509

NOTICE.

JULY TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

THE ENGLISH SECTION of the JULY EDITION of the TELEPHONE DIRECTORY is Now Available at the following Addresses, between 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. on Week Days:—

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PEAK STORE (By courtesy of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd).
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Subscribers are Requested to Deliver Up their Old Directories when Applying for New Copies.

The Chinese Section is Now Also Available.

HONGKONG TELEPHONE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1925. [2508

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE GOODS OF MATTHEW JOHN DENMAN STEPHENS, LATE OF VICTORIA IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG, SOLICITOR, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made An Order limiting the Time for Sending in Claims to or Against the above Estate to the 31ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1925.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby Required to Send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above Date.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1925.

DEACONS
Proctors for the Official Trustee.
1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.
[2501

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty Cents per share has been Declared and will be Payable On and After WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH AUGUST, 1925, when Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon Application at the Offices of the Company.

The REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 13TH AUGUST to WEDNESDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1925. [2479

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that An Interim Dividend of $3.00 per share has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30TH JUNE, 1925.

The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1925, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th September, 1925, to SATURDAY, the 12th September, 1925 (both days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1925. [2461

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

AS practically all the Chinese Employees have Absented themselves from Work and the Remainder of the Staff is required for the maintenance of the Electric Supply, the Company asks Consumers to Call at the HEAD OFFICE, P. & O. BUILDING (3rd Floor), and Pay their Accounts which are now ready.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1925. [2432

NOTICE OF SALE.

21 PACKAGES AEROPLANE, AEROPLANE PARTS AND MACHINERY
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MASTER
"ABBOTT."

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IN THREE LOTS
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Auctioneer.

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MESSRS. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
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Prince's Building, Ice House Street,
or to
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 6th August, 1925. [2502

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AS IS" AND "WHERE IS" THE U.S.S. "AJAX," EX COLLIER "SCINDIA."

FOR Full Particulars regarding Terms of Sale and Inspection of Vessel, apply to the SUPPLY OFFICER, U.S. NAVAL STATION, CAVITE, P.I.

Vessel Open for Inspection from JULY 15TH, 1925, to AUGUST 13TH, 1925, both Dates inclusive, between the Hours of 8.00 A.M. and 4.00 P.M., SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS Excepted.

BIDS will be Publicly Opened at 2.00 P.M., AUGUST 14TH, 1925.

Copies of Circular Proposals may be obtained at AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL. [2435

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.
2032

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS SHOP and PREMISES, in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, from 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Apply—
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A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD
[2239

TO LET.

2 NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED 3-Storeyed Semi-detached HOUSES with Garages attached situated on Inland Lot 2365, STUBBS ROAD, marked by Sign-board of SHUN SHING Contractor just a little above MORRISON GAP ROAD. Occupation about June 1st.

Apply—
SANG KEE,
2221] New Bank Building.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

S.S. "BENMOHR"

FROM MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP & LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the above-mentioned Steamer are hereby Notified that owing to the Existing Strike Conditions Cargo for HONGKONG is being Discharged at NAGASAKI where it will lie at the Risk and Expense of the Owners of the Goods.

Consignees are accordingly recommended to make the necessary arrangements as regards Insurance, etc.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1925. [2497

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"EASTERN PRINCE"
having arrived from the above Port on 3rd inst. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Wednesday, the 12th inst., will be subject to Rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD.,
2nd Floor, King's Building,
Connaught Road, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 3165
Hongkong, 5th August, 1925. [2498

INTIMATIONS

S. S. "PAUL LECAT."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 10th inst., at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Thursday, the 13th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Monday, the 10th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1925. [2496

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM via PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel
"GLENOGLE"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th August, 1925, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 10th August, 1925, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1925. [2491

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "LACONIA."

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, MASSAUA, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Notice to the contrary be given before 7th instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst., will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1925. [2505

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PROTESILAUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf.

The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 8th August.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon, within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th August, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1925. [2504

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—XE, XL, XS, XYZ, YI, 39, 40, 93, 880, 979, 1609, 1890.

FOR SALE.—BARGAIN! BARGAIN!! "Six Months' Prisoner of the Szechwan Military" to be obtained at SAYCE & Co., Beaconsfield Arcade, Tel. No. 4706. Usual Price $6.50, Selling at $2.50 To Clear. Order Early as the Supply is limited. [107

INTIMATION

WATSON'S AERATED WATERS

ARE PREPARED FROM REAL FRUIT ESSENCES.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

LEMONADE—Has the *real essence* obtained from Lemons grown in Southern Italy.

RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared with the juice of raspberries grown in England and Tasmania.

FORMAZONE — THE NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE. It possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a delicious flavour.

STONE GINGER BEER—The only genuine Stone Ginger Beer in the East. Prepared by a special process of fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

ESTABLISHED 1841. [50

BIRTH.

REEVES.—At Shanghai, on July 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. REEVES, a daughter.

DEATH.

ROBERTS.—At Shanghai, on July 31st, WILLIAM JOHN ROBERTS, late of the S.M.C., aged 79 years.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 10TH, 1925.

TRADE AT THE CROSS ROADS.

WE have a large measure of respect for the Federation of British Industries. It is an organisation comprising the leading manufacturers and traders in Great Britain; and the capital represented by this great business combination amounts in the aggregate to many millions of pounds sterling. The F.B.I. performs a highly useful function in collecting facts about trade conditions at home and abroad, prosecuting inquiries with a view to the guiding of trade policy on sound lines, and keeping the country informed of the developments which are taking place in the wide field of British industry. Other activities equally important are pursued, and on many occasions the Federation has taken a useful part in advising the Government of the day.

But we are unable to endorse the conclusions on the state of trade set forth in the report issued by the Grand Council of the Federation, which was published in the *Daily Press* on Saturday. Our chief objection to the pronouncement is that it makes out that things are worse than they really are. Every competent observer is well aware that British trade is bad and that the outlook is precarious; but the Federation of British Industries asserts that the state of trade to-day "gives every appearance of being permanent." How can anybody, even with an Economic Staff to back the opinion, calmly dogmatise as to the conditions of trade three, five, or ten years hence? We are accustomed to accept the conclusions of the F.B.I. on trade problems because they represent an appeal to personal intelligence on the known facts; but it is quite another matter to assume the rôle of prophet and look into the future. Last year Great Britain exported goods of the value of nearly £1,000,000,000—the exact figure was £997,000,000—and rendered services overseas in connection with shipping and insurance which, in association with dividends and foreign investments, brought in a further sum which the President of the Board of Trade estimates at about £381,000,000 or £391,000,000. A country which plays that part in world trade has no occasion for despair in confronting the future.

There is a fatal facility to indulge in pessimism. But nobody conversant with conditions as they exist to-day in Great Britain can say precisely or positively what is happening. The Trade Unions with the Labour Party in the House of Commons as spokesmen blame the capitalists for present ills; the capitalists (meaning employers in general) blame the Trade Unions; and both are prone to turn and rend the Government. But this is not logical or convincing. The right attitude is to look the facts squarely in the face—the increase of unemployment and the reduction of overseas trade—and to find a remedy. We have to realise that the war changed most things, and it is necessary to make re-adjustments accordingly. Great Britain emerged from the war probably the best-equipped country in the world for industrial purposes. With a productive capacity more than doubled, with a large body of the most highly skilled labour to be found anywhere, with a new grasp of the methods of standardised output, and with a greatly augmented army of commercial organisers, the country had at the time of the Armistice many advantages that it had never before possessed. If there was failure to turn them to account it has been mainly the result of world wide and uncontrollable conditions. Labour unrest at home, jumping exchanges, strife and unsettlement thoroughout Europe; a questionable fiscal and a still more dubious financial policy, have all contributed their quota.

These are facts which are unescapable; they cannot be denied or whittled away. But it must not be forgotten that the methods and machinery and organisation are permanent. It is for Great Britain to make the right use of these solid advantages. We have no doubt whatever, since the position is becoming better understood among people of different classes, that no effort will be spared to restore the country to the old position of stability and prosperity. While the Federation of British Industries assumes the rôle of seer forecasting permanent decline, the conclusion arrived at is not supported Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade, in his speech delivered in the House of Commons in the same week as that in which the F.B.I. report was issued. Nor is it borne out by Sir ALFRED MOND, M.P., a business magnate with many and varied interests and an exceptional knowledge of overseas trade.

The real problem at the moment is to determine how the balance between imports and exports can be better adjusted. The President of the Board of Trade states that, taking the 1913 figure as 100, Britain's average imports in the year ending March, 1925, for food, drink, and tobacco, amounted to 116·7; for raw materials, 97·7; manufactured articles, 110·4. Turning to the other side of the account, our exports of manufactured goods during the same period were only 78, as compared with the index figure of 100 during 1913. The British people are consuming more food and buying more foreign manufactures, but are selling less of their own products, although as many people are working to-day as in 1913, the year previous to the war. The economic balance has been upset. This is the fundamental fact. The balance will have to be re-adjusted; and the obvious way to do this is to stimulate and to increase the efficiency of our selling organisations. In the past we have concentrated almost all our energies on production in the belief that a good article would sell itself. The days when an article could be placed upon the market and left to win its own way into favour are gone for ever. Competition is now so keen that all products, whatever their merits, need constant "pushing" and this is especially true as regards the exporting trades.

The Garrison Schools are closed for the summer vacation until September 1st.

The early morning service of the "Star" Ferry has been resumed, the first boat leaving at 5.30 a.m.

Comdr. Maxwell Scott, the Senior Naval Officer at Canton, has been promoted to the rank of captain.

One of the pets on board H.M.S. *Cairo* is a mouse deer which has learned to pace the deck like any of the crew.

The return of notifiable diseases in the Colony for the 24 hours ended on August 7th, shows 1 case each of diphtheria and rabies, both Chinese.

H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Major C. Willson, O.B.E., V.D., to act as Superintendent of Prisons in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Captain H. F. Bloxham.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Dr. J. B. Addison, M.B.E., to be an official member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board has been fixed for to-morrow at 4.15 p.m. The Medical Officer of Health, pursuant to notice, will move:—That the Board do make by-laws for the regulation of aerated water manufactories and food-preserving establishments.

Mr. Edwin C. Walduck, who came to China many years ago, died recently at Ichang. Born in Ireland, orphaned at an early age, he joined the firm of Hall and Holtz in 1906, coming to China for them. He had been stationed at different times in Tientsin and Shanghai. He left the firm in 1921, when general manager of the company, and later went to Hankow, while for the past year he had been with the C. R. Cox Co., Ichang.

Mr. G. A. Harriman left for Singapore on Saturday. He expects to be back in Hongkong to ride at the annual race meeting. Last season, Mr. Harriman had 89 mounts. He rode 18 winners, 11 seconds, 15 thirds and was unplaced on 45 occasions. He ended the season at the top of the list. This season Mr. Harriman has been riding chiefly for Mr. A. H. Carroll and Mr. J. T. Bagram and his services will be much missed at the remaining extra meetings.

The concert to be held on the Commodore's private tennis court at H.M. Naval Yard, on September 4th, in aid of the Ministering Children's League, is to be given by the "Imperial Concert Party," a band of local amateur performers who are now rehearsing. The party comprises Mrs. W. R. Fleming (mezzo soprano), Mrs. Lawrence (contralto), Miss M. Gaubert (soprano), Miss Finlay (contralto), Mr. W. Anderson (baritone), Mr. Vic Blundell (humorist), Mr. Harold Vincer (light comedian), Mr. Bert Burrows (chorus vocalist) with Mr. W. R. Fleming at the piano.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

FRENCH IN SYRIA.

PARIS PRESS PERTURBED AT SITUATION.

PARIS, August 8th.

The newspapers are perturbed at the situation in Syria.

L'Echo de Paris demands the recall of General Sarrail. It says the Druses number 60,000 and are supported by Arabs, while the French are short of troops, having had to send reinforcements to Morocco.

The paper adds that Captain Carbillet, Governor of Jebeldruse, has exasperated the population by vexatious and arbitrary methods.

Le Journal asserts that foreign influences are responsible for the agitation, wherein the Trans-Jordanian Minister, Rikali Pasha, has played an important part. It says: "We shall probably be forced to give the Emir Abdulla a lesson as severe as that administered to his predecessor Emir Feisul."

Le Petit Journal says that the officer, whose guns and tanks were captured, has committed suicide.

A telegram from Beirut states that a French punitive column, which was advancing on Jebeldruse, has been obliged to withdraw owing to the sudden attack by the Druses on its transport.

HEAVY FRENCH LOSSES.

JERUSALEM, August 7th.

It is learned that the French casualties in the recent engagement with the Druse rebels amounted to 200 killed and 600 wounded. The civilian traffic between Damascus and Semakh has been suspended.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

BEIRUT, August 8th.

Reliable reports, concerning the recent incidents at Jebeldruse, state that the rebels surprised a French company. The punitive column moved back, the native troops accompanying its convoy having been attacked. Calm prevails now and reinforcements have arrived.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROTECTING THE FRONTIER.

PARIS, August 8th.

It is reported from Beirut that a number of Druses have taken refuge in Trans-Jordania. The British authorities have despatched armoured cars to drive them back into the French mandated territory. They have also sent aeroplanes to fly over the frontier.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

SEVEN THOUSAND GATHER AT OLYMPIA LUNCHEON.

LONDON, August 8th.

Seven Thousand Freemasons attended the luncheon at Olympia to-day, in connection with the Masonic Million Memorial Fund Festival.

The Duke of Connaught presided and the Duke of York and Prince Arthur were present.

The Duke of Connaught announced that subscriptions totalled £826,000 including £417,000 from London lodges alone.

OVRSEAS LODGES PRAISED.

The Overseas lodges came in for special congratulation in the course of the proceedings, the Duke of Connaught referring in the warmest terms to their assistance.

The Grand Secretary, Mr. Colvile Smith, in announcing the lists of donations, specially commended Burma, Japan Northern China and Bengal.

WOOL AND TEXTILES.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS REACH AN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, August 9th.

The conference of wool and textile employers and workers has agreed to abide by the findings of a court of inquiry, to be appointed by the Ministry of Labour. But no agreement has yet been reached on the question of terms for the immediate resumption of work, which will be discussed again on August 10th.

LATEST CABLES.

THE STINNES CONCERN.

FURTHER FRICTION FEARED OVER LIQUIDATION.

BERLIN, August 8th.

While the Banking Group, conducting the liquidation of the Stinnes concern, emphatically denies that differences have arisen with the Stinnes family, the *Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung*, the mouthpiece of the family, says that the banks are unwilling to assume additional obligations on the ground that the fresh liabilities of the concern are continually being discovered.

The paper adds that unless the banks alter their methods, the concern will declare bankruptcy or request the Court to supervise the liquidation. It asserts that Herr Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, approves the action of the banks, "thereby surrendering German economic life to ruin." The paper adds that if the concern declares bankruptcy, the banks also will require assistance.

SWEATED GOODS.

UNFAVOURABLE PRESS COMMENT IN LABOUR ORGANS.

LONDON, August 8th.

The Liberal Press comments unfavourably on the sweated goods committee's report of the Labour party.

The *Daily News* considers the generalisation as regards entirely different conditions of production in different countries as impossible.

The *Westminster Gazette* describes the proposed boycott as a fantastic absurdity and only claptrap for Socialist platforms.

EARLIER CABLES.

EARLIER FORECAST CONFIRMED.

LONDON, August 7th.

The report of the Labourite committee on sweated imports confirms the earlier forecast and shows that the committee did not confine its attention to the domestic aspect, but contemplates international action against sweating, for which the existing machinery provided by the peace treaty should be utilised, supplemented by the resolution of an International Labour Conference binding the signatories to enforce a boycott against goods produced under conditions not conforming to the Washington hours convention; though the boycott would only be applicable where an alternative supply were available.

The committee emphasises the uselessness of tariff manipulation as a remedy against sweated goods.

PRICE OF RUBBER.

AMERICAN MEMORANDUM ON CRITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, August 7th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. John Duckworth, Mr. Ronald McNeill stated that the United States Ambassador had left with him, on July 27th, an *aide memoire* stating that a critical situation had arisen in the United States rubber industry, owing to the high price of crude rubber, and the smallness of stocks in London and the United States, said to be due to the working of the Stevenson scheme.

The *aide memoire* quoted certain proposals of the Rubber Association of America for improving the situation, as likely to stabilise the price of rubber at a reasonable figure. It stated that such stabilisation was essential for the continuation of normal operations by United States manufacturers, and consequently for the encouragement of the rubber growing industry.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

VISITING CRUISERS NOW BOUND FOR NEW ZEALAND.

HOBART, August 7th.

The American cruisers have departed for New Zealand. They had an enthusiastic send-off.

Admiral Magruder expressed his deep appreciation of Tasmanian hospitality.

The Governor, Sir James O'Grady said the officers and men had given evidence they were indeed our kinsmen.

EARLIER CABLES.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LATEST RESULTS OF COUNTY FIXTURES.

LONDON, August 7th.

At Bristol Gloucestershire led Middlesex on the first innings. Scores:—

Gloucester (1st) 274 runs. Dipper made 87, Hammond 51, Bloodworth 50; Hearne [J. W.] took 4 wickets for 77 runs, North 4 for 45.

Middlesex (1st) 222 runs. Hendren made 33, F. T. Mann 50 not out; Hammond took 4 wickets for 50 runs, Parker 6 for 120.

Gloucester (2nd) 123 runs for 3 wickets declared. Durston took 4 wickets for 35 runs.

Middlesex (2nd) 33 runs for no wicket.

At Leicester, Leicestershire led Yorkshire on the first innings. Scores:—

Leicester (1st) 222 runs.

Yorkshire (1st) 197 runs. Oldroyd made 55 not out; Geary took 4 wickets for 46 runs.

Leicester (2nd) 195 runs for 5 wickets. Astill made 70 not out, Geary 63.

At Blackpool Lancashire led Essex on the first innings. Scores:—

Essex (1st) 98 runs. Sibbles took 3 wickets for 17 runs, Watson 4 for 26.

Lancs. (1st) 303 runs for 7 wickets declared. A. T. Sharp made 58 not out; L. C. Eastman took 4 wickets for 45 runs.

Essex (2nd) 184 runs for 7 wickets.

At Northampton, Northamptonshire lost first innings points to Derbyshire. Scores:—

Northants (1st) 201 runs. W. W. Timms made 67; Cadman took 4 wickets for 42 runs.

Derby (1st) 244 runs. J. L. Crommelin-Brown made 68; P. A. Wright took 4 wickets for 76 runs.

Northants (2nd) 297 runs for 9 wickets declared. W. W. Timms made 55.

Walden 53, P. A. Wright 63; Morton took 5 wickets for 80 runs.

Derby 96 runs for 1 wicket. Lee [G.M.] made 60 not out.

At Taunton Somerset lost to Hampshire by ten wickets. Scores:—

Somerset (1st) 104 runs. Kennedy took 5 wickets for 32 runs and Boyes 5 for 43.

Hants (1st) 272 runs for 8 wickets declared. Mead made 80 not out, Bowell 64; J. C. White took 4 wickets for 65 runs.

Somerset (2nd) 199 runs. J. Daniell made 72; Kennedy took 7 wickets for 74 runs.

Hants (2nd) 33 runs for no wickets.

At Birmingham Warwickshire beat Glamorgan by nine wickets. Scores:—

Glamorgan (1st) 176 runs. Davies [D.] made 66; N. E. Partridge took 5 wickets for 56 runs.

Warwick (1st) 183 runs. Ryan took 5 wickets for 72 runs.

Glamorgan (2nd) 118 runs. N. E. Partridge took 4 wickets for 57 runs.

Warwick (2nd) 114 runs for 1 wicket. Parsons made 59 not out.

BRITISH COAL CRISIS.

MR. PHILIP GEE WARNS THE PUBLIC.

LONDON, August 7th.

On behalf of the Mining Association, Mr. Philip Gee has issued a statement warning the public that the coal crisis will recur in exactly the same form next May, unless the situation be resolutely faced in the interval; declaring that a small body of extremists are controlling the Miners' Federation and never intended to arrive at a settlement of the dispute. They do not want industrial peace, but wish to overthrow private enterprise and the existing structure of society.

A lasting settlement will be impossible until the constitutional issue is faced, namely, are we to be governed by Parliament, or by the Soviet acting in the name of the Labour movement.

OVERSEAS WELSHMEN.

A CORDIAL RECEPTION GIVEN TO VISITORS.

LONDON, August 7th.

A meeting of overseas Welshmen at Pwllheli, in connection with the national Eisteddfod, gave a cordial reception to the suggested formation of a world union of Welsh societies.

Speakers from Burma and Calcutta participated in the debate. Archdruid Elfed mentioned that a chair for the champion ode at next year's Eisteddfod in Swansea had been presented by the Welsh Society of Shanghai, two representatives of which had arrived at Pwllheli.

LATEST CABLES.

AVIATION.

FRENCH AIRMEN BREAK MORE RECORDS.

CHARTREUSE, August 9th.

The French airmen, Messieurs Drouhin and Landry have succeeded in breaking the flight duration and speed records. They covered 4,800 kilometres in 40½ hours.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANGLO-GERMAN TREATY.

COMMERCIAL BILL PASSED IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, August 7th.

The Commercial Committee has adopted with three dissentients, the Bill on the Anglo-German commercial treaty. The Government spokesman anticipated that the result of the treaty would be that German exports to Britain would increase to the equivalent before the war.

It is stated that the British Government would recommend the treaty to its Dominions and Colonies.

CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

FRENCH EASILY REPULSE RIFF NIGHT ATTACK.

PARIS, August 7th.

The Riffs, last night, attacked the French camp at Bahtaza, but were easily repulsed. No details have been received, but the newspapers believe that the affair indicates the resumption of the Riff offensive.

EXPLOSION IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, August 7th.

Four people were killed and several injured by the explosion of an oxygen apparatus in the artificial silk factory at Ede, Gilderland.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

LONDON, August 7th.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned this evening, until November 10th.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

HENRY FORD'S PRODUCTS.

TO BE DELIVERED BY AIR IN FUTURE.

DETROIT, August 9th.

Mr. Henry Ford announces that one of the results of his purchase of the Stout Metal Aeroplane Company will be a fleet of commercial aeroplanes. They will carry Ford products practically all over the United States and will maintain a regular schedule of deliveries.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE GRAY.

WILMINGTON, Del., August 8th.

The death is announced of Judge George Gray, a former member of the United States Senate.

MR. J. T. GRAVES.

WASHINGTON, August 8th.

Announcement is made to-day of the death of Mr. John Temple Graves, co-proprietor of the *New York American*.

EARLIER CABLES.

DISPUTED TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT OF HONDURAS IS WILLING FOR ARBITRATION.

MANAGUA, August 7th.

The Government of Honduras has agreed to withdraw its forces from the border territory which is disputed with Nicaragua, and to leave the settlement to arbitration by the United States' Government.

LITTLE PROBLEMS SOLVED.

Stamps that stick together.—When stamps stick together from one cause or another, they can be easily separated as follows: Cover them with a thin piece of paper and pass a hot iron quickly over them; they will then readily come apart.

To remove a tight Finger Ring.—Pass the end of a piece of fine twine underneath the ring, and wind it evenly around the finger upward as far as the middle joint. Then take hold of the lower end of the string beneath the ring and begin to slowly unwind upward, when the ring will gradually move along the twine towards the tip of the finger and come off.

To cure stiff Locks.—If door-locks do not work easily, put a drop or two of machine oil on a quill and apply it to the locks once or twice, and the trouble will be overcome.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SITUATION IN NORTH.

PEKING STUDENTS PAY WAGES OF STRIKING SERVANTS.

TARIFF CONFERENCE INVITATION.

PEKING, August 8th.

Slightly over a hundred servants are now on strike at the British Legation, including some of the clerks as well as domestics.

The students are picketing the North and West gates to prevent servants entering the Legation Quarter and are also intimidating the families of servants living in the Legation Quarter with the object of compelling the latter to quit.

The strike has evidently been planned for a long time, and a considerable sum has been collected for the purpose. All strikers have been paid a month's wages by the students.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs so far outwardly appears to have done very little to end the strike, but the British Legation is hopeful of an early settlement. Up to the present there is no sign of the strike spreading to the employees of other British residents in Peking.

STUDENTS BOOST STRIKE.

It is understood that at a meeting of students this afternoon, it was decided to attempt to induce all Chinese, in foreign employ in Peking, to go on strike.

MORE MEN GO OUT.

PEKING, August 9th.

The number of Legation strikers increased yesterday and the employees of the Legation Electric Power House walked out early this morning, bringing the number of strikers to over 200.

The strikers' committee has passed a resolution, stating that their object is to make the British *Chargé d'Affaires* and the British Government realise their mistaken policy in China and arouse the patriotic sentiments of the Chinese people.

A Bureau has been opened at the National University, where employees of any Foreigners in Peking, desirous of striking, may register and receive a month's wages. But, hitherto, practically there has been no response. The Legation officials are still optimistic that a settlement will be reached very shortly.

TARIFF CONFERENCE.

PEKING, August 8th.

It is semi-officially stated that the Chinese Government will, on August 11th, issue invitations to the Powers to participate in a Tariff Conference, to be held at Peking on October 15th.

The preparatory commission for the conference, at a meeting yesterday decided that the conference should be convened, on October 15th, in Peking.

It is believed that the Cabinet will shortly agree to this, but no official statement has been issued. It is understood that no invitations will be sent to the Powers, till the formal receipt from Washington arrives, confirming the unanimous ratification of the Nine Power Treaties.

DECIDING SHANGHAI AFFAIR.

LONDON, August 8th.

Sir Edwin Stockton, in the *Times*, questions the wisdom of holding a judicial enquiry into the recent Shanghai trouble, in view of the time already elapsed.

He thinks there ought to be enough evidence at the Government's disposal to enable it to decide the merits of the occurrence, which started the trouble. An effort should be made to reach an adjustment on information available. He does not imagine the Chinese Government will be reluctant to clear up matters without delay as far as the Shanghai shooting episode is concerned.

THE HAND OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 7th.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for adjournment, replying to Mr. Arthur Ponsonby and other labourites, who criticised the Government's policy towards Russia and towards China, Mr. Ronald McNeill described the present Government of Russia as the greatest defaulters in modern history. He said that Russian intrigue at present was creating grave difficulties and making much mischief in China, but he did not believe at the moment that Russian propaganda in the long run would succeed in doing any very material damage to the British Empire.

The reported recommendations of the commission of enquiry at Shanghai were probably correct, but not very important in view of the forthcoming judicial enquiry into the whole matter, which was

(*Continued on next Column*).

SUDDEN DEATH CAUSES.

TRAGIC RESULTS OF SHOCKS OR EMOTION.

[BY A PHYSICIAN.]

About one-half of the sudden and unexpected deaths of adults from natural causes are due to some form of heart disease, which is usually known to have been present for a long time.

Over-eating at times is the only cause traceable; over-work of the muscles is undoubtedly responsible sometimes, as is over-work of the brain. Fatty overgrowth of the heart, often part of general obesity, owes its origin not infrequently to intemperance in eating and drinking and insufficient bodily exercise.

Chronic disease of the valves of the heart may be associated with sudden death; when the valves at the root of the aorta are diseased, to prevent this catastrophe it is imperative to avoid overexertion and hurry. Playing a tiring game, hurrying to catch a train, or running upstairs may easily prove fatal to a person in this condition.

Apoplexy and other similar diseases of the brain are the next most common cause of sudden death. The well-known apoplectic stroke is always liable to occur when the blood vessels have degenerated either through advanced life or long-continued muscular exertion or the abuse of alcohol. At times the rupture of the blood-vessel in the brain is due to violent exertion, or to the rapid and excited action of the heart produced by a strong emotion such as fright.

SHOCKS.

Healthy people, in a state of extreme mental excitement, have died suddenly merely from over-stimulation of the nerves. At other times some physical cause, a trivial injury or medical examination with a harmless blunt-ended surgical instrument or even with the hand, has caused death from shock; the victim, being in a state of acute apprehension or of extreme terror, needs only a slight physical impact for his heart to be suddenly and completely stopped. There are certain parts of the body—the nasal passages, the larynx, the pit of the stomach—all abundantly supplied with sympathetic nerves, and compression or abrupt handling of these parts is attended with unusual risk of sudden death.

In younger people sudden death without any obvious reason would cause the doctor to examine the upper part of the chest to see if the thymus gland, which in normal people disappears at a very early age, were present. This condition, known as *status lymphaticus*, is the explanation of many of the sudden deaths of children and adolescents.

More or less ordinary diseases, such as diphtheria, at times run a rapid course, and a patient who has not appeared seriously ill may be dead within a few hours of its onset. Pneumonia, particularly in old people, is not an infrequent cause of sudden death; it has been running its course insidiously, and the patient has seemed to be in his usual health up to the moment when he has fallen down dead.

THE IMPERIAL IDEA.

A scheme to educate the rising generation to the possibilities of Empire trade has been started in the Australian Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

Parties of 400 to 500 boys from secondary schools are taken each day for a three hours' tour of the pavilion by Australians who explain the exhibits and give short lectures on Empire trade and history. The boys are then invited to write essays on their visit, prizes being awarded for the best.

Of the 5,000 boys who have already attended, 2,500 have sent in essays, and others pour in every day.

A Hammersmith boy, Allen Munro, age 14, after visiting the exhibition, went to a shipping company and within a fortnight had arranged to work his passage to Australia, as he is too young to go out under the boys' migration scheme. Munro sets off on his adventures very soon.

likely to be established very soon. He emphasised that any obligations thrown on His Majesty's Government by the judgment of the judicial enquiry would certainly be carried out. The Government's first and paramount duty was to protect the lives and property of British nationals in China, while not neglecting any opportunity of helping the Chinese to help themselves; but scrupulously abstaining from interfering in the internal Government of China.

STUDENTS AND MISSIONS.

PEKING, August 7th.

It is reported that a movement among Chinese students in favour of boycotting all British missionary schools and colleges is making considerable headway.

THE PULSE OF MONEY.

REDUCTION OF BANK OF ENGLAND RATE ECHOES IN JAPAN.

TOKYO, August 8th.

The announcement of the reduction of the Bank of England discount rate has been followed by brisk activity on the Stock Exchange here.

Businessmen anticipate that the Japanese bank rate will follow suit at a very early date.

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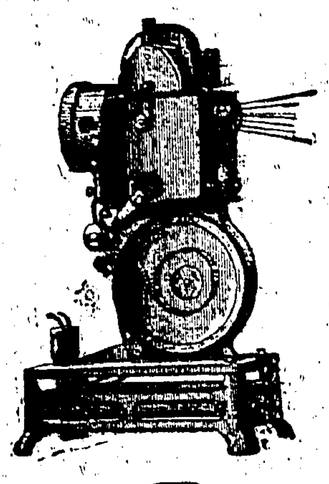

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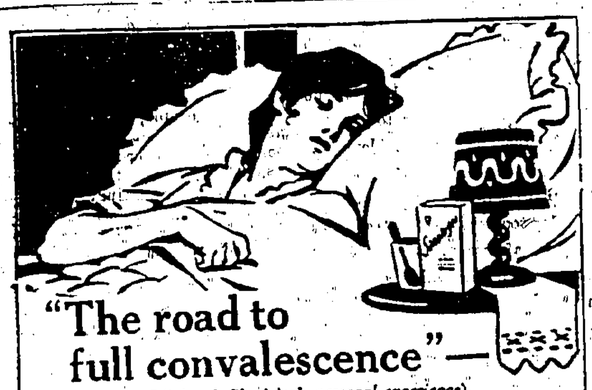

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.]

Paris, June 28th.

Was it the Egyptians or the Babylonians who first thought of the idea of staining their flesh and dying their hair and colouring their nails? Whichever it was, we owe them a word of gratitude for the charming idea of colouring the nails with a red polish which has just been introduced into smart manicuring parlours. It used to be considered theatrical to have one's nails too rosy and brilliant, but now the smart woman matches her face rouge and lipstick in nail polish. And as tangerine is the smart colour for the "pale hands," beloved of the poets, these are tipped with a faint rosy orange. The effect is most charming. Beige powder on the face, a touch of tangerine rouge on the lobes of the ears, a mere suggestion dabbed low down on the cheeks, a vivid red orange on the lips and pinkish yellow finger tips. *Voila*, the make up of the modern woman of fashion.

CHARMING CHINA.

Attractive and inexpensive china for the summer bungalow or the informal studio type of apartment in which so many people live these days of housing shortage, is always a problem, for inexpensive china is rarely, if ever, attractive. One of the most charming solutions is the heavy peasant type of thing that is gaily and amusingly patterned all over. No two plates are alike and the colours on the cups may clash theoretically with those of the saucers, yet the *ensemble* is so ingenuously colourful that the effect is altogether delightful and no one minds the medley of designs and colours. The background is usually a creamy white, and on this red and green roosters crow lustily at the Breton woman in her quaint costume carried out in bright yellow on some dishes, or at the big nodding pink and blue roses on others. So thick as to be almost unbreakable, yet so inexpensive that breakage need not necessarily be considered in the light of a domestic tragedy, such china fits into a modern Bohemian scheme of life admirably.

FASHIONABLE BRACELETS.

The present vogue for bracelets is a most comprehensive and elastic one. It ranges all the way from simple little bone or shell things to ones of priceless gems and precious metals. At smart restaurants now you will see the tables surrounded by women wearing the proverbial king's ransom on their arms. From wrist to elbow, diamond and emerald bangles are crowded in glittering sequence. Fortunately, modern ideas of the fitness of things have changed somewhat so that it is no longer considered in bad taste for women to wear imitation jewellery, which accounts for the fact that, with very rare exceptions, all these glittering bracelets are studded with gems of coloured paste, or with imitation pearls. Next morning the same women will wear perhaps two little gold link bracelets or a tortoiseshell or a coloured bone or galalith one with their tailored frocks. The right bracelet at the right time seems to be the idea just now, but some type or other must be worn at all times. An old fashion that has returned with the accommodating fashion prevailing for imitation jewellery, is that of twisting a long strand of pearls round the wrist in guise of a bracelet.

SILK RIBBON HATS.

It is something of a relief to see smart women wearing something besides felt hats. The type has been alone in its supremacy for so long now, but its exalted position in the fashion world is about to be usurped, for the summer at all events, by little models made of broad corded silk ribbon. They are very simple, but amusing and original in design and bound to be among the favourites during the sultry summer months. They are made of wide strips of ribbon, and they turn up in the front and are caught with a long bar pin or an arrow of brilliants. Like the felt shapes which have had such a rage, they are equally good for wear with tailored frocks as with a printed chiffon ensemble, or similar flimsy creation.

BIG EVENING HANDKERCHIEFS.

A pretty conceit which smart women are indulging in at the moment is the carrying of huge yard-square chiffon handkerchiefs in the evening. They are made in gorgeous colours and are a very definite note in the costume's colour scheme. They float out of one's beaded envelope purse or tuck into the ribbon of one's wristlet watch and they lend an diriness to the whole ensemble scheme that is quite delightful. At a fashionable dinner dance the other evening I noticed three particularly charming colour schemes obtained by means of these chiffon handkerchiefs. One was a brilliant emerald in conjunction with a pale beige coloured frock; another in vermillion red added the necessary touch of colour to a grey crêpe Georgette frock, and the third, in deep purple, completed a happy harmony of colours with a pale mauve crêpe de Chine frock for a background. Needless to say, such handkerchiefs do not come under the heading of useful, but they are so very decorative that they will be sure to find favour with the summer girl this season as a means of brightening up a neutral shaded frock or prolonging the life of an old one.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

ROYAL WEMBLEY SHOPPER.

SMALL BOY ASKS HER MAJESTY "HOW IS MY KING?"

With a woman's delight in buying pretty things, the Queen, accompanied by Lady May Cambridge, enjoyed a long shopping expedition in many parts of the Empire on July 3rd.

She paid a fourth visit to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. In her tour through eight of the pavilions she bought dozens upon dozens of articles. The thrill of shopping seemed to enthuse her more and more as she passed by stand after stand laden with inviting treasures.

Her shopping began at the Palestine pavilion where she bought a small Jewish religious object in silver filigree. From there she went to East Africa, British Guiana, West Indies, Newfoundland, and Cyprus, buying many articles with evident delight.

WOMANLY ECONOMY.

The spreads of Cyprus lace fascinated her. Returning to one stand she had visited, she inquired the price of a bed-spread.

"Twenty guineas, your Majesty," she was told. "Well, if I had a slightly larger one would that be much more? Perhaps not, if there was a little less work on it," the Queen said with a true womanly instinct for economy.

Finally she ordered two silk bed-spreads and one linen bed-spread to be sent to Buckingham Palace for her further examination.

A few moments later her eyes had been caught by some pieces of white lambskin. "I will have 12 of those," she said. "It will do very well for collars and cuffs." At a stand a little further along she bought 24 small squares of Cyprus lace, while some women members of the public were examining some articles at another counter of the stand, apparently not realising that the Queen was so near them.

A POOL OF GEMS.

After luncheon, which she took at the Wembley Garden Club, with a party which included Lord Stevenson and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, the Queen bought a number of other articles in the India pavilion.

At a jewellery store in the Ceylon pavilion, where a wide cloth covering a table sparkled with a pool of sapphires, the Queen sat down and bent eagerly over the gems. While a number of Cingalese stood round her she made a careful selection of the jewels.

She wished to have 34 almost of the same size to make a necklace, and she did not relax her attention until she had chosen them.

"No jeweller could have made a better selection," said one of the attendants at the stand.

NEVER-STOP RAIL TRIP.

Before leaving the stand the Queen chose a ruby and an ebony elephant partially covered with silver and bearing a miniature temple on its back.

Next the Queen went to a station of the Never-Stop Railway. The railway had been stopped, as it was thought she might not wish to board a train in motion. She was, however, anxious to do this, as she said she had not been on an escalator. Pressing a button, she started the system again, and when the royal car reached the platform, moving slowly, she stepped on with the greatest ease, and after making a circuit of the system stepped off again, amused at her experience.

The Queen then went to the circus in the Stadium and watched the performance for three-quarters of an hour before leaving the exhibition after a thoroughly enjoyable day.

"There is something new to see in every visit to Wembley," said her Majesty, "and however often one comes, there is still some fresh feature of interest."

SMALL BUT LOYAL SUBJECT.

The Queen was much amused when a little 3-years-old boy, Sterling Humphrey, came up to her in the West Indian Pavilion and said, "How is my King? Is he quite better now?"

Her Majesty assured him that the King was well, and laughingly patted his head.

GIRL ALIVE IN HER COFFIN.

A sensation was caused at Wellston, Oklahoma, recently, when a sixteen-year-old girl, named Bertie West, who was about to be lowered into the grave was found to be merely in a state of coma. The mother had asked to see the child's face once more, and when the coffin was opened perspiration was noticed on the girl's forehead, and a faint heart action was audible. It is believed that the girl will recover.

NAVY BLUE POPULAR.

Navy blue has been steadily gaining in popularity of late, and now rivals beige in chic. Such attractive little frocks for morning wear are being made by navy reps, crêpe Marocain and silk poplin, and a touch of life is being added to them in the form of Russian embroidery carried out in a harmony of different colours with here and there a thread of gold or silver added. A pretty idea is to repeat the principal colour used in the embroidery in the form of a lining just introduced inside the neck or inside the sleeves at the wrist, so that peeps of this are revealed at odd times. A navy blue frock trimmed with embroidery in which scarlet or emerald green figures conspicuously, and lined in this way in either of these two shades, looks charming enough to justify the return of navy blue to favour.

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LATE MRS. RONALD MCNEILL.

LADY WHO WILL BE MOURNED BY ANTRIM PEASANTRY.

Mrs. Ronald McNeill, wife of the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, died at 11.30 p.m. on June 30th.

It was made known to Mrs. Ronald McNeill last August that she was suffering from a somewhat obscure but incurable disease of the bone known as osteitis, or more commonly as "Paget's disease." Nevertheless, under advice she went to Ireland in August, and while there was seized with intense pain in the hip, and after some weeks of terrible suffering was brought back to London in an ambulance, when it was shown by X-ray examination that the disease had caused spontaneous fracture of a bone in the hip joint. Throughout the autumn, winter, and spring her sufferings were intensely severe, and no treatment availed materially to alleviate them. She bore it all with admirable fortitude, but after nine months her nervous system proved incapable of further endurance and her general condition rapidly deteriorated, until, about a month ago, congestion of the lungs supervened, from which she never rallied.

Mrs. McNeill was the fifth daughter of the late Mr. William Bolitho, of Polwithen, Penzance. Her beauty and charm of personality as a young girl are recorded in one of his books of reminiscences by the late Mr. A. C. Benson, who was a visitor at her father's house during the period when his own father was Bishop of Truro. She was married to Mr. Ronald McNeill while he was still an undergraduate at Oxford. Although she took a keen interest in public affairs, she was never a "political woman," a type for which she had little admiration. She was, however, an ardent supporter of woman suffrage, serving on committees and subscribing to funds, without coming conspicuously before the public, for which her retiring disposition gave her no taste. She remained throughout life devoted to her native Cornwall, but made herself greatly beloved in the remote district of the glens of Antrim, which became her Irish home. She was especially interested in the provision of decent homes for the poorest of the people, and shortly before the war she built a group of cottages in the village of Cushendun, in which a note of distinction in design was skilfully combined with preservation of local character. She also equipped and maintained clubs for men and boys in several hamlets on the wild Antrim coast. Religious and political differences—so difficult to ignore in Ireland—never touched Mrs. McNeill or influenced her conduct in relation to her Irish neighbours, and even when her own beautiful country home was burnt to the ground by Sinn Feiners in 1922 she was never heard to express a word of resentment or indignation. She had a large circle of friends, but by none will she be more sincerely mourned than by the Catholic peasantry of the Antrim glens, who had learned to look to her in all times of trouble for sympathy and help.

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BARRIE'S NEW ROLE.

"A MASTER OF HARD FACTS."

Witty things were said—as was to be expected—on July 3rd, when the Earl of Balfour (Lord President of the Council), Sir James Barrie, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling were enrolled honorary freemen and honorary liverymen of the Stationers' Company, which, incorporated in 1556, once had the sole right of printing in England.

In the hall of the company, in Paternoster-row, E.C., the recipients, having signed the roll, took their seats as brothers of the "Mistery or Art of a Stationer of the City of London."

At a luncheon which followed, Lord Balfour, acknowledging the toast of his health, said that in the early 17th century the Stationers' Company were the instrument for suppressing free thought. He wondered whether if the Dean of St. Paul's and himself had lived in those days their activities might not have been directed, misdirected — (laughter) — towards dealing with speculations which in those days might have been regarded as perilous in their character. (Laughter.)

The next toast was that of Sir James Barrie, who in his reply said:

I feel that in bringing me among you and granting me this great honour, you have added another to the company's mysteries. (Laughter.)

I like to think I am among the chosen because I am a master of hard facts. In Lord Balfour and Mr. Kipling you get eloquence, philosophy and poetry, but from me to-day you naturally look for facts. (Laughter.)

SHAKESPEARE'S CIPHER.

The most valiant name, of course, in your records is that of Shakespeare, and I propose that you should enter in Stationers' Hall one more edition of his works. The other sex, if so they may still be called—(laughter)—think that Shakespeare did not know what things were coming to women. He knew—but he had to write with the knowledge that if he was advanced about women his plays would be publicly burned in the garden of Stationers' Hall. (Laughter.) So he left a cipher. (Laughter.) No, in the text where everybody has been looking for it, but in the cunning omission of all stage directions, and the women of to-day, as he hoped, have had the wit to read that cipher aright, and so we are going to have a new edition of his works called, very properly, the Ladies' Shakespeare. (Laughter.)

Shakespeare has heard that he is about to be understood at last. They say that a look of expectancy has come over the face of his statue in Leicester-square. (Laughter.) If the lady who gives us the real Katharine has the courage to climb the railings when London is asleep, she may find Shakespeare waiting at the foot of his pedestal to lead her round the square, talking to her in the language of Romeo. I do not know who she is to be, but I hope Dame Ellen Terry will come back in one of her swallow-flights, and perhaps get her reward.

My last fact. There must be few here who have not heard of the ghost of Stationers' Hall. The ghost, I understand, is a scrap of paper, which proves conclusively that Bacon did not write Shakespeare. (Laughter.) But—I get this from the Ladies' Shakespeare—Bacon was not the only author in that household. This document, I am told, is signed by Shakespeare and is in these words, "Received from Lady Bacon for fathering her play of Hamlet, £5." (Laughter.)

Proposing the health of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the Master said that the number of his works had endeared him to every paper-maker, printer, and bookbinder in this country. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kipling said that it must have been a brother of their mystery who first discovered that if the leaves of the papyrus plant were soaked in the Nile and beaten with a mallet the beastly stuffs stuck together and made what looked like paper. He continued:

So we called it paper and we supplied it as stationery and men began to write upon it with reed pens.

THE ELEVENTH PLAGUE.

Some desperate soul, impatient of the slow, beautiful handicraft of the past, had invented the printing press.

They instantly charged it with stationery and created the business of publishing and distribution, and among them launched the Eleventh Plague on suffering humanity.

Since that dreadful date there had not been a crime in the Decalogue, from anonymous letter-writing to the spread of idealism, which they had not fostered, facilitated, and democratised. They had turned life into the nightmare of a never-empty waste-paper basket.

Our existence was forced on us by the providential itch for self-expression which afflicts poets, playwrights, politicians, and—other storytellers. For, sirs, ye know that by their craft ye have your wealth. Yet it is to our credit that the Stationers' Company has striven to mitigate some of the evils it has abetted.

LIVING BY WIRELESS.

A FORECAST FOR A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

Altruistic residents of Hongkong, at present suffering stoically all the discomforts of a strike both industrial and domestic, may possibly glean a shred of comfort from a consideration of the immunity from inconvenience which will be enjoyed—even under similar circumstances—by their descendants a hundred years hence!

The benefits of that happy era according to Professor A. M. Low, in his book "The Future" (Routledge, 7/6), will include:—

Light broadcast by wireless,
News communicated at breakfast time by wireless,
Locomotion by wireless, and
Suits, standard, one-piece, hygienic, warmed and kept in condition by the same beneficent agency.

Scoffers and sceptics, reading about the predicted wonders of the Wireless Age, may remark that it is easy to prophesy about a future so distant that none of us will see how far the prophet is justified by posterity. But Mr. Low rationalises his wildest visions by asking:

"What would even the 'man of advanced ideas' of 1825 A.D. have thought of anyone who ventured to predict that the people of 1924 would fly in the air, travel under water, send a message round the world in seconds, sit by their fireside and hear the music of a band playing 9,000 miles away, and wipe out a regiment by poison gas in a few moments!"

THE SILENT ERA.

Truly, when you think of the marvels of, even the last twenty years which we accept as commonplaces to-day anything is possible: even the wonder, almost incredible to the tortured ears and nerves of to-day, of the Silent Era confidently foreseen by Mr. Low. Let us hope we shall not have to wait a hundred years before "noise-reducing devices will be in use in every walk of life, and future laws will definitely forbid any serious noises as a matter of course." Some of us would pawn our shares in scientific and mechanical marvels to come for a foretaste of the Silent Era. Will jangling and deafening church bells be silenced before 2025 A.D.?

Some of the amenities of that Utopian age—moving footways, power for all purposes "on tap" in every home, and really comfortable underground trains—have been foreseen by Mr. H. G. Wells and other dabblers in the future. But Mr. Low goes much farther in his anticipations

"There is no room to indicate here half the things that "wireless," to express it loosely, will do for us. Light will be broadcast by wireless; all means of locomotion, whether on land or sea or in the air, will be controlled and directed by wireless; and no doubt our faces will be washed by wireless, as wireless will warm the one-piece hygienic suits we shall wear. (Even the women, Mr. Lowe hopes, will dress logically, "in sensible one or two-piece clothing in place of the pitiful conglomeration of clothes worn at present.")

WIRELESS.

Wireless will lighten the burden of the business man. "If we wish we shall transmit our signature to a cheque at the bank, while the cashier watches by television." And it will be equally helpful to the burglar, who "will probably locate hidden valuables by portable radio surveying instruments and other electrical methods."

A wonderful world!

A further idea of its wonder may be gained from Mr. Low's vision of a day in the life of an average man in the future. He "will be called punctually by a radio alarm clock set to pick up the particular signal at the time he wishes rise—probably nine-thirty—and will take a few moments radio light treatment or massage in order to keep fit and alert for the day's business. . . . He will waste very little time donning his synthetic felt one-piece suit and his hat—the latter will be worn practically continuously owing to the prevalence of baldness."

At breakfast (which may come from a communal kitchen by tube) a loud speaker will tell him the news, and a television machine will replace the picture paper. He will go to business in his own car, which will be carried by a lift to the door of his office! If he has to go

(*Continued on next Column*).

anywhere on foot moving sidewalks will save him exertion. In his office there will be good automatic telephones, which *will get the right number every time.*

If in the evening he goes to the cinema he will find half a dozen films being shown simultaneously on the screen at one time. "He will glance at the programme, and by setting his observation apparatus to the key number of the film he wishes to see, he will cut out all save that one."

And so home, to his no doubt wireless mattress.

THE HAIR IN SUMMER TIME.

During the hotter months of the year a woman's hair, whether it be bobbed or not, always needs a little extra attention. When inclined to excessive greasiness it requires very special care, as greasiness is always more troublesome during the summer months than at any other time. Frequent washings are useless for removing the greasy appearance, they merely weaken the hair. The only sure remedy is the application every fourth night, for several weeks, of an astringent tonic lotion.

An astringent lotion which is easy to apply, which has a most delicate scent, and will be found really beneficial, can be made by adding half a drachm of glycerine of borax, a drachm of spirits of rosemary, and two drachms of spirits of camphor to six ounces of orange flower water.

Five minutes night and morning should be devoted to brushing the hair, and before being used the brush should be sprinkled with a few drops of bay rum. Those who dislike the smell of bay rum (and they are many) can disguise it by adding a few drops of perfume to the bottle containing the bay rum, and shaking them thoroughly together.

Greasy hair should be shampooed once every fortnight, and a pinch of borax added to the rinsing water.

And those of you who are troubled with greasy locks, don't forget that ventilation is your best tonic, and is essential to a successful cure. Give your hair an air bath whenever possible. Sun and air are great beautifiers to the hair.

H.E.S.

Synoleo Paste Distemper

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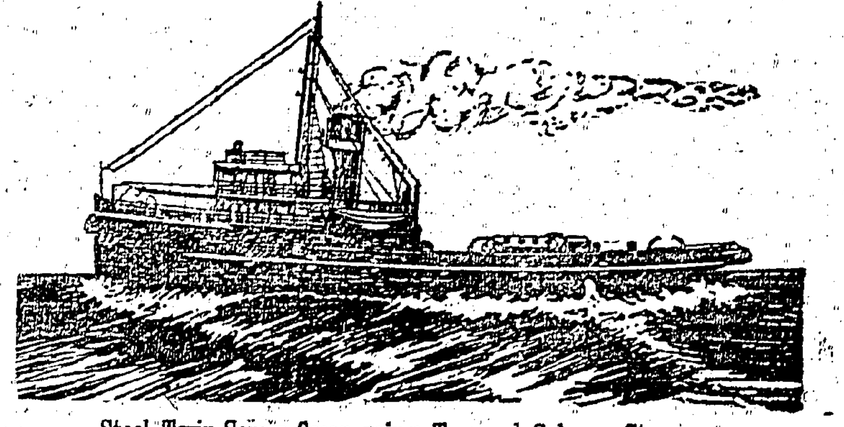

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Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. W. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 7th:

Protesilaus, British str., 6,115 tons, Capt. T. R. Ireland, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's wharf. B. & S.

August 8th.

Hakone Maru, Japanese str., 10,120 tons, Capt. S. Hirata, from London, which port she left on July 4th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—N.Y.K.

Mundugo, Norwegian str., 874 tons, Capt. O. Johannesen, from Tsingtau, lying at Stonecutters.—K. Larsen & Co.

Solviken, Norwegian str., 1,435 tons, Capt. A. Norvalls, from Saigon, with a general cargo and rice, lying at buoy No. C29.—K. Larsen & Co.

Wah Shun, Chilean str., 258 tons, Capt. Chan Nam, from Kwong Chow Wan and Macao, with a general cargo, lying at Shamshuipo.—Sui Lee S.S. Co.

Wakasa Maru, Japanese str., 3,787 tons, Capt. K. Habaki, from Calcutta and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A25.—N.Y.K.

Tjikembang, Dutch str., 5,028 tons, Capt. P. Lems, from Sourabaya, with a general cargo and sugar, lying at buoy No. A2.—J.C.J.L.

August 9th.

City of Madrid, British str., 3,132 tons, Capt. E. L. Curtis, from Kobe and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6.—Bank Line.

CLEARANCES.

August 8th

Perak, for Bangkok.
Haiphong, for Saigon
Hanoi, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Mundugo, for Canton.
Tairoa, for Singapore.
Tjitarum, for Batavia.
Wakasa Maru, for Kobe.

August 9th

Hakone Maru, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Hakone Maru*, on August 8th:—Mr. and Mrs. T. Adams, Miss Mr. E. E. Bass, Mr. A. Cappi, Mr. Wm. Delbridge, Mr. W. C. Innes, Mr. F. Iwan, Mr. M. Kobayakawa, Mr. S. C. Kwong, Mr. W. C. Kreugel, Mr. H. Low, Mr. and Mrs. R. MacGillavry, Mr. H. Paulos, Mr. F. Rogine, Mr. and Mrs. G. Seyhold and two children.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Shanghai on August 7th at 7.30 p.m., and is due at Hongkong at 11 a.m. today. She will berth at Pier 5, Kowloon Wharf.

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Tanda* left Manila for this port on August 7th, with the outward Australian mails, and is due here this morning.

SHIPPING NOTES.

During the week-end there were four steamers running between Hongkong and Macao.

The s.s. *Chapehang*, which was held up in anchorage at Kowloon Bay until recently, has departed for Tientsin.

The total number of vessels in the harbour on Saturday at 9 a.m. was 85, of which 49 were British (the same number as the previous day).

With the exception of Naval and private vessels and H.M.S. *Tung On*, the only communication from Hongkong to Canton River (delta) ports and beyond is by way of Macao where tow-boats or steamer continue the service inland.

The vessels departing for the period under review were the s.s. *Sun Kong* for Kwong Chow Wan; the s.s. *Empress of Australia* for Shanghai; the s.s. *President Wilson* for Manila; the s.s. *Chipshing* for Tientsin; the s.s. *West Sequana* for Singapore; the s.s. *Heian Maru* for Tailay Bay and the s.s. *Phranang* for Hoihow. Vessels clearing on Saturday were the s.s. *Kashgar* for Singapore and the s.s. *Khyber* for Shanghai. Both these vessels carried outgoing mails.

For the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Saturday, there were seven arrivals and the same number of departures. The arrivals were the s.s. *Khyber* from London and Singapore with mails; the s.s. *Protesilaus* from Birkenhead and Singapore with mails; the s.s. *Laconia* from Trieste and Singapore with mails; the s.s. *Montago* from Singapore; the s.s. *Solviken* from Saigon with mails; the *Wakasa Maru* from Calcutta and Singapore and the s.s. *Kwong Tak* from Shanghai.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* is due in port that morning and will berth at Pier 5, Kowloon Wharf, at 11 o'clock. She leaves at 5 p.m. on Wednesday for Manila, where she is due on Friday morning. Leaving Manila on Saturday at 4 p.m., the vessel is due back in Hongkong on August 17th and will sail on August 20th at noon for Vancouver, *via* Shanghai and Japan Ports. To-day she will bring mails from Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai. Also due to-day is the s.s. *Tanda* with mails from Australia and Manila.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

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Mr & Mrs S. M. Bander
Mr & Mrs R. W. Bateman
Mr N. Beale
Mrs E. R. Bellilies
Mr H. P. Bendixsen
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Mr E. G. Boos
Mr C. L. Bond
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Mr R. W. Cholmondeley
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Miss M. Harbler
Mr L. L. Harr
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Mr Isaac Poppo
Mr & Mrs N. Richardson
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Mr A. H. Rowe
Mr & Mrs Runstra
Mr J. Russell
Mr Joseph A. Satosky
Mr Ed. A. Schwesinger
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Mr C. Trimm
Lt.-Col. & Mrs G. Tukes
Mr A. Tutundjian
Mr & Mrs M. H. Varn and child
Miss M. Voi
Mr H. Watkins
Mr & Mrs T. B. Widhams & 2 infants
Mrs H. G. Williams
Mr & Mrs Wilson and family
Mr & Mrs G. Woessner and child
Mr D. E. Wood
Mr R. E. Wood
Mr H. S. Zumvalt

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 9th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.62	29.60	29.65
Temperature ...	83	79	77
Humidity ...	80	82	85
Wind Direction ...	E	SE	SSW
,, Force ...	3	3	6
Weather	O	O	ORQ
Rain	0.23	0.00	1.68

Highest open-air Temperature on 8th ... 84
Lowest open-air Temperature on 9th ... 78

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 10th to 16th, 1925.

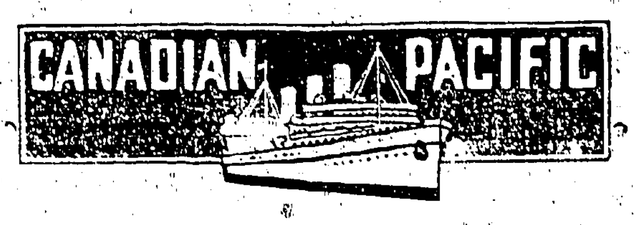
Days of Week	Days of Month		H'kong Standard Time	Height		H'kong Standard Time	Height	
			h. m.	ft.	in.	h. m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	10	m	1 51	4	8	m 7 17	3	0
			1 27 a	5	3	8 7 a	2	5
Tues.	11	m	2 46	5	0	m 8 45	3	1
			3 8 a	4	5	8 52 a	3	0
Wed.	12	m	3 54	5	2	m 10 24	3	0
			4 57 a	4	1	9 40 a	3	3
Thur.	13	m	4 56	5	5	m 11 39	3	7
			5 54 a	4	0	10 34 a	3	5
Fri.	14	m	5 48	5	8	1 5 a	3	8
			7 54 a	4	1	11 39 a	3	6
Satur.	15	m	6 32	6	1	1 53 a	1	9
			8 43 a	4	2			
Sun.	16	m	7 10	6	4	m 0 23	3	6
			9 15 a	4	3	2 29 a	1	6

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
August 10th	5.58 a.m.	6.59 p.m.
,, 11th	5.58 ,,	6.58 ,,
,, 12th	5.59 ,,	6.57 ,,
,, 13th	5.59 ,,	6.57 ,,
,, 14th	5.59 ,,	6.56 ,,
,, 15th	6.00 ,,	6.55 ,,
,, 16th	6.00 ,,	6.54 ,,
,, 17th	6.01 ,,	6.53 ,,
,, 18th	6.01 ,,	6.53 ,,
,, 19th	6.02 ,,	6.52 ,,
,, 20th	6.02 ,,	6.51 ,,
,, 21st	6.02 ,,	6.51 ,,
,, 22nd	6.03 ,,	6.50 ,,
,, 23rd	6.03 ,,	6.49 ,,
,, 24th	6.03 ,,	6.48 ,,
,, 25th	6.03 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 26th	6.04 ,,	6.46 ,,
,, 27th	6.04 ,,	6.45 ,,
,, 28th	6.04 ,,	6.44 ,,
,, 29th	6.04 ,,	6.43 ,,
,, 30th	6.05 ,,	6.42 ,,
,, 31st	6.05 ,,	6.41 ,,

Notice is given that Lamocks Main Light is now operating, but owing to the recent accident, it is only possible at present to exhibit the light through the central belt, and that, although the advertised characteristics are retained, the power and visibility of the light is reduced. The temporary lights exhibited pending repairs to the Main Light have been discontinued.



HOME VIA CANADA

Future Sailings to VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports and Atlantic Connections.

	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver		Leave Quebec	Due Southampton
Empress Asia	Aug. 20	Sept. 7	Empress Scotland	Sept. 2	Sept. 9
Empress Canada	Sept. 4	Sept. 21	Empress France	Sept. 19	Sept. 23
Empress Russia	Sept. 17	Oct. 5	Empress Scotland	Sept. 30	Oct. 7
			Empress France	Oct. 14	Oct. 21

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HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila		Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Aug. 12	Aug. 14	Empress Asia	Aug. 18	Aug. 17
Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Empress Canada	Aug. 29	Aug. 31

Steamers arrive MANILA early morning and sail in evening of following day.

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KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 27th Aug., 11 a.m.
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ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 29th Aug., at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.
TOYOHASHI MARU ... Sunday, 16th Aug.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th August
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd September.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
MAYEBASHI MARU ... Tuesday, 8th september
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.
KAMAKURA MARU ... Monday, 31st Aug.
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.
TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 12th August,
CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.
RANGOON MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 20th August
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
HAKONE MARU ... Sunday, 9th August
KOBE & YOKOHAMA
WAKASA MARU ... Sunday, 9th Aug.
For further information, apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
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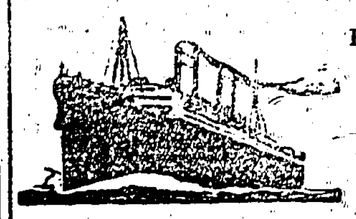

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STEAMERS: *Accommodation for 100 Cabin Class and 150 Intermediate Class Passengers.	Arrival at Hongkong and Sailings for: Shanghai and Japan.	Sailings from Hongkong to: Genoa, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Bremen via Manila, Singapore, Belawan, Colombo and Port Said.
*"FULDA" ...	25th August	22nd August, 1925
"PFALZ" ...	16th September	14th October, ,,
"SCHLESIEN" ...	10th October	—
*"TRIER" ...	7th November	14th November, ,,
*"SAARBRUECKEN" ...	5th December	12th December, ,,
*"COBLANZ" ...	2nd January	12th January, 1926
? ? ? ...	30th January	—
*"FULDA" ...	27th February	7th March, ,,
*"DERFFLINGER" ...	27th March	4th April, ,,
*"TRIER" ...	24th April	1st May, ,,
*"SAARBRUECKEN" ...		29th May, ,,

For Freight and Passage, please apply to—
MELCHERS & CO.,
Telephone C. 4557.
3, Queen's Building, Chater Road. Agents, HONGKONG. [22.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

TIENTSIN DIRECT ...	"LEUNGSANG"	Wednesday,	12th Aug. at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"KUMSANG"	Thursday,	13th Aug. at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA via KOBE ...	"KUTSANG"	Friday,	14th Aug., at 7 a.m.
YOKOHAMA via KOBE ...	"HOSANG"	Wednesday,	26th Aug., at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"NAMSANG"	Wednesday,	26th Aug., at 3 p.m.

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS:—

CALCUTTA—HONGKONG—JAPAN LINE ... EVERY TEN DAYS
SHANGHAI—HONGKONG LINE ... EVERY THREE DAYS
HONGKONG—MANILA LINE ... EVERY SATURDAY From Sua Pass
HONGKONG—HAIPHONG LINE ... EVERY SUNDAY From Bata Pass
HONGKONG—BORNEO LINE ... EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—TIENSIN LINE ... EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—BANGKOK LINE ... EVERY WEEK

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS
Telephone Central No. 215. [6

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS. Vessel.	Due Hongkong.	HOMEWARDS. Vessel.	Leaves H'kong.	Discharges
"GLENAMOY"	23rd Aug.			
"GLENGARRY"	3rd Sept.			
"GLENSHANE"	22nd Sept.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS
Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 3100 [11

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OPERATED FOR
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
By STRUTHERS & BARRY, Managing Operators.

REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.
(22 days to San Francisco. 28 days to Los Angeles).
U.S.S.B. "WEST IVAN" ... Due Hongkong 6th Aug. Leave Hongkong 7th Aug.
U.S.S.B. "WEST FARALON" ... Due Hongkong 17th August. Leave Hongkong 18th August.

TO MANILA, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.
U.S.S.B. "WEST JESTER" ... Due Hongkong 30th August. Leave Hongkong 31st August.

TO SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.
U.S.S.B. "WEST SEQUANA" ... Due Hongkong 4th August. Leave Hongkong 6th August.

For Full Information, Apply to—
STRUTHERS AND BARRY.
L. EVERETT, Inc. General Agent, Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo-China, Straits Settlement
1st Floor, Queen's Building
J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Res. Agent.
Phone: Central 3008.

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE of the United Netherlands Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between
Japan, Vladivostock, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

s.s. "OLDEKERK" ... 11th Aug., 1925.
s.s. "GEMMA" ... Beginning of Sept., ,,
s.s. "ZOSMA" ... Oct., ,,

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

s.s. "ZOSMA" ... 23rd Aug., 1925
s.s. "OOSTKERK" ... 20th Sept., ,,

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
Agents.
Telephone Central No. 1574. York Building 8

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE.

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.
S.S. FUERST BUELOW ... due from Europeon ... or about 10th Aug.

NEXT SAILINGS FOR EUROPE,
MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
M.V. ERMLAND ... on or about 16th Aug.

For freight, passage and further particulars please apply to
Canton:—Carlowitz & Co.
Macao:—A. A. de Melio.
Swatow:—Rosse Bros.
Amoy:—C. Martens.
Foochow:—Siemssen & Krohn
JEBSEN & CO.,
12, Pedder Street.
Tel. C. 2225.
[18

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

s.s. "MERTON HALL" ....via Suez Canal ... ... 19th August
s.s. "MALVERNIAN" ... ... " ... ... 19th September

BOSTON NEW YORK & NEW ORLEANS
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

m.v. "ELMBANK." ... ...via Suez Canal ... 1st September

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

s.s. "CITY OF MADRID" ... ... 9th August
For Havre, London, Dunkirk & Hamburg.

MODERATE PASSAGE RATES TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

s.s. "SURAT" ... ... Middle August
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimaine, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE.
(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALACCAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and *Vice Versa*.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791. [13

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
Joint Service of the
BLUE FUNNEL LINE
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "MERTON HALL" ... ...via Suez Canal ... ... 19th August
s.s. "LAOMEDON" ... ...via Suez Canal ... ... 26th August
s.s. "PELEUS" ... ...via Suez Canal ... ... 7th Sept.
s.s. "MALVERNIAN" ... ...via Suez Canal ... ... 19th Sept.

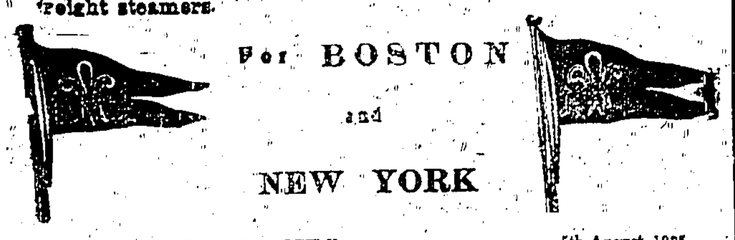
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG AND CANTON. or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON. 13

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



For BOSTON
and
NEW YORK

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... ... 5th August, 1925

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

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(Incorporated in Great Britain)
King's Building. 21

Telephone Central 3185
Telegrams Furnerine

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, carbuncles and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

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For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness,

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak S.W.5, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by Leading Chemists.

PODOS
WATERPROOF BAIN FOR FEET
PREVENTATIVE, CURE AND COMFORT
TO CORNS, BUNIONS, ALL FOOT TROUBLES
ORDER OF THE BEST CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated In ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	6,812	18th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd Aug. Noon	Marseilles & London
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	28th Aug	Marseilles, Cassa Blanca, L'don. & Antwerp
"JEYPORE"	5,318	2nd Sept.	Singapore, Penang Colombo & B'bay.
"NARKUNDA"	16,227	5th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	19th Sept.	Port Soudan, Marseilles, London & Antwerp. bay.
"KARMALA"	9,128	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	15th Oct.	S'pore., Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MALWA"	19,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"SICILIA"	6,812	29th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay
"KHIVA"	9,135	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,935	10th Dec.	S'pore., Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MOREA"	10,911	12th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Dec.	Mars., London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA–APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKLIWA"	7,828	16th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,006	19th Sept.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	26th Sept.	do.
"TAIREA"	7,923	2nd Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA"	6,958	2nd Sept.	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Nov.	
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd Dec.	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Jan.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver [San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Capa.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TANDA"	6,958	11th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"NARKUNDA"	16,227	21st Aug.	Shanghai.
"GAIRSOPPA"	5,237	22nd Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"TILAWA"	19,006	1st Sept.	Kobe
"KARMALA"	9,128	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAIREA"	7,933	7th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	14th Sept.	Kobe
"MALWA"	19,941	18th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe
"SOUDAN"	6,696	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,135	2nd Oct.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	2nd Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	19,902	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	1st Nov.	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	7th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,911	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,935	14th Nov.	S'hai., Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9005	28th Nov.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	28th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	26th Dec.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
		1926	
"MALWA"	19,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"DELTA"	8,097	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD
HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN
(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Parcels Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAINING," "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of $30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

TIENTSIN... ... ... "KASHING" ... On 10th Aug., Noon.
BANGKOK ... ... "CHINHUA" ... On 11th Aug., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone Central 52. Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO from NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIAN PORTS are informed that all general Cargo for HONGKONG by S.S. "TAIYUAN" has been Discharged at MANILA and Transhipped there at the Risk of the Owners of the Goods to S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" arrived HONGKONG, 21ST JULY, 1925.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong 21st July 1925 AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR MANILA BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. BOLTON CASTLE ... ... Sails 30th July

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI:

S.S. "LACONIA" (cargo only) ... ... Sails 7th Aug.
M.S. "ESQUILINO (cargo only) ... ... Sails 10th Aug.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... ... Sails 25th June
M.S. "ESQUILINO" ... ... Sails 31st Aug.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S. UMSINGA ... ... sails 1st September
S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... ... Sails 1st October

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
Telephone Central 1033. Agents
17

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hgkg. and Sailings for S'hai. and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
	— 1925	1925	1925
PAUL LECAT	— "	— "	1st Sept., "
AMBOISE	17th July, "	18th Aug., "	15th Sept., "
CHANTILLY...	31st July, "	1st Sept., "	29th Sept., "
PORTHOS	14th Aug., "	15th Sept., "	13th Oct.,
	28th Aug., "	29th Sept., "	27th Oct., "
ANGKOR	11th Sept., "	13th Oct., "	10th Nov., "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES
(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS STEAMERS: 1st Class.....£ 95. 0s. 0d. | 2nd " .....£ 68. 0s. 0d.
B CLASS STEAMERS: 1st Class.....£ 85. 0s. 0d. | 2nd " .....£ 60. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (CARGO BOATS).

s.s. " , sailing for HAVRE ANTWERP & DUNKIRK about
s.s. "MIN" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive about 20th August.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to:—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
Telephone Central 740 3, Queen's Building
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION. [2

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice.

Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay of 2 hours.

The Radio Office will be closed from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. until further notice.

Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai ...	*Empress of Asia* ...	10th August
Australia & Manila	*Tanda*	10th August
Straits	*Kulsang*	12th August
Shanghai	*Katoria Maru* ..	13th August
Manila	*Emp. of Asia* ...	17th August
Japan	*Mishima Maru* ...	18th August

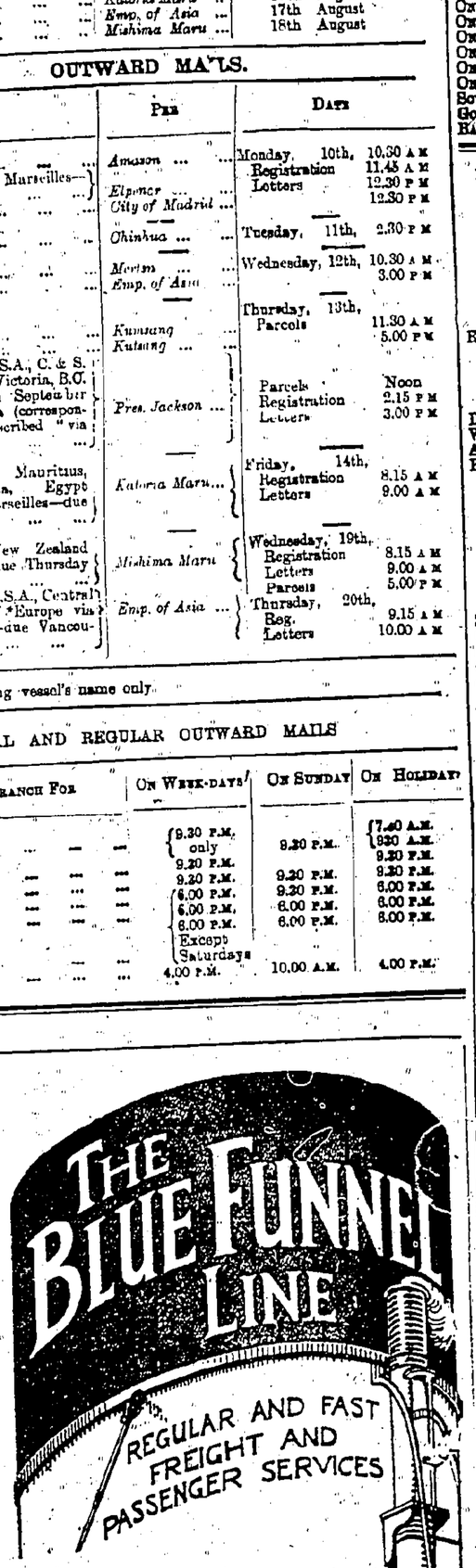
OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Saigon	*Anuson*	Monday, 10th, Registration 10.30 A.M., Letters 11.45 A.M., 12.30 P.M., 12.30 P.M.
Straits Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 9th Sept. ... ...}	*Elpenor*	
Manila	*City of Madrid* ...	
Bangkok	*Chinkua*	Tuesday, 11th, 2.30 P.M.
Formosa	*Merion*	Wednesday, 12th, 10.30 A.M., 3.00 P.M.
Manila	*Emp. of Asia* ...	
Straits and Calcutta	*Kumsang*	Thursday, 13th, Parcels 11.30 A.M., 5.00 P.M.
Japan	*Kutsang*	
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & *Europe via Victoria, B.C. —due Victoria, 2nd September and Europe via Siberia (correspondence specially superscribed "via Siberia" only.) ... ...}	*Pres. Jackson* ...	Parcels Noon, Registration 2.15 P.M., Letters 3.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 4th Sept. ... ...}	*Katoria Maru* ...	Friday, 14th, Registration 8.15 A.M., Letters 9.00 A.M.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Is., 30th August ... ...}	*Mishima Maru*	Wednesday, 19th, Registration 8.15 A.M., Letters 9.00 A.M., Parcels 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America and *Europe via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 7th Sept. ... ...}	*Emp. of Asia* ...	Thursday, 20th, Reg. 9.15 A.M., Letters 10.00 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR OUTWARD MAILS

From Shrungwan Branch For	On Week-days	On Sunday	On Holidays
Canton and Samshui	9.30 P.M. only, 9.20 P.M.	9.20 P.M.	7.40 A.M., 9.20 A.M., 9.20 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.20 P.M.	9.20 P.M.	9.20 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.20 P.M.	9.20 P.M.	9.20 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays		6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.



LONDON SERVICE.

"ELPENOR"	10th Aug.	Marseilles, London Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ANTENOR"	26th Aug.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"PERSEUS"	8th Sept.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"EUMAEUS"	22nd Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"TALTHYBIUS"	16th Aug.	Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"EURYPYLUS"	1st Sept.	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"TYDEUS"	12th Sept.	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).

"TYNDAREUS"	18th Aug.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PROTESILAUS"	8th Sept.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"LAOMEDON"	28th Aug.	Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.
"PELEUS"	7th Sept.	Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.
"TEUCER"	23th Sept.	Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"ANTENOR"	26th Aug.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR"	21st Oct.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"SARPEDON"	18th Nov.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS"	16th Dec.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR"	13th Jan.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR"	3rd Mar.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire,
Agents. [16a

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

August 8th, 1925.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	2/3¼
Bank Bills, on demand ...	2/3 15/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4¼
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	2/4¼
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/4¾
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	1,20[illegible]
Credits, 4 months' sight	1,305
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	56¼
Credits, at 30 days' sight	58
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	153¾
Bank Bills, on demand ...	
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	—
Bank Bills, on demand ...	
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ...	
On Yokohama.—On demand	186¼
On Manila.—On demand	113¾
On Singapore.—On demand	99¼
On Batavia.—On demand ...	138
On Haiphong.—On demand	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand ...	—
On Bangkok.—On demand	80¾
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate	$8.32
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	—
Bar Silver, per oz.	31 15/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorised Capital	$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up ...	$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£4,500,000
Silver	$26,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$20,000,000

Court of Directors:

G. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. | Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Bell, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. | T. G. Weall, Esq.

Chief Manager
A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

London Bankers:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1925. [25

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 2½ per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of $100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at CURRENT RATES.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. H. B. BLOW,
Ch. Manager.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [26

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE GERANCE. DE LA BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Etablissement Franco-Chinois.
(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

Head Office:
Paris, 74, Rue St. Lazare.

Capital.....Frs. 10,000,000
Reserves .....Frs. 10,790,000
Working fund provided by The Banque Industrielle de Chine: Frs. 50,000,000.

BANKERS:
France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1924. [39

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital.....	$40,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	13,278,600.00
Reserve Founds:	9,819,415.34

Head Office:—Peking.

Hongkong Branch:—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank. The Equitable Trust Co., New York

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUZEE PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [3

THREE CASTLES
MAGNUM CIGARETTES
Tins of 50.
Regular size Tins of 50 and Packets of 10

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. A-183

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,400,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

Bangkok	Galle	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Batavia	Hongkong	Madras	Shanghai
Bombay	Howrah	New York	Simla
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang	Singapore
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis	Soerabaya
Delhi	Kota Bharu	(Mauritius)	

Hongkong Branch:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

J. B. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [29

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 96 Boulevard Haussmann, Pa. 8.

Subscribed Capital.....Frs.	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital .....Frs.	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund .....Frs.	59,667,333.54

Branches:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Phom Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Pondicherry	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale.
In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
In New York: J. P. Morgan and Co. French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LEGOT
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th March 1924 [21

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(Taiwan Ginko)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 12,980,000

Head Office:—Taipeh, Formosa.

Branches:
Japan:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka
Formosa:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
China:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
Others:—Bangkok, Hodgkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

Z. YAMAMOTO,
Manager,
Hongkong Branch,
4, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Hongkong, 30th May 1925. [27

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up)	Yen 100,000,00
Reserve Fund	Yen 80,500,00

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches and Agencies at:

Batavia	Kobe	Soerabaya
Bombay	London	Rangoon
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Manila	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien (Mukden)	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Hamburg	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	Osaka	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokyo
Honolulu	Peking	Trisanfu
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostok

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rate to be obtained on application.

O. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1925. [25

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Netherlands Trading Society.

BANK.

Established 1824.
Hongkong Branch established 1903.

Authorised Capital Guilders	150,000,000	(£12,500,000)
Paid-up Capital	80,000,000	(£6,666,670)
Reserve Fund	20,536,861	(£1,711,405)
Special Reserves	22,660,000	(£1,888,330)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.

Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

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THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Head Office: Hongkong

Established 1912.

Authorised Capital	£1,200,000
Paid Up Capital	£1,078,580
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$700,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on
Current Accounts
2% per annum on daily credit balances of over $100.
Savings
4% annum
Deposits
for 12 months 5% per annum
for 6 " 4% " "
for 3 " 3% " "
on demand 2% "
Branches
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Bangkok and New York.
London Bankers
The Lloyds Bank, Limited.

LOOK POONG SHAN
Chief Manager.

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